



THE MEMORY OF HIM  
WHO,  
DURING AN EVENTFUL CAREER OF THIRTY YEARS  
BY HIS DIPLOMATIC AND STATESMAN-LIKE SKILL,  
BECAME  
ONE OF THE FOREMOST ADMINISTRATORS IN INDIA,  
AND  
WHO, BY HIS MANLY AND NOBIL ENDEAVOURS,  
CONTRIBUTED TO THE PROSPERITY OF HYDERABAD  
THIS WORK,  
WHICH WAS COMMENCED WITH HIS SANCTION  
IN HIS LIFETIME,  
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED  
IN TOKEN OF REVERENCE AND ADMIRATION,  
BY HIS FAITHFUL AND DEVOTED SERVANT,  
CHERÁGH ALI.

9700



## INTRODUCTION.

---

My object in preparing this work has been to give an account of the wise and beneficent administration of His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, Regent and Prime Minister of Hyderabad, as developed in the year 1290 Fasli = A.D. 1880, with occasional references to the progress of the work of administration under him in previous years. I have also compared the condition of the territory administered by him with that of the surrounding Provinces in several of the most important particulars. I have already explained in the Dedication that the work was taken in hand during His Excellency's lifetime, that is to say, in 1291 Fasli. Had he lived to see the reforms contemplated by him fully carried out, he would have occupied a still higher place in the roll of *great Statesmen* than that already assigned to him by the public judgment.

C. A.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN,  
1884.





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## CHAPTER I.

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### HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

*Its Various Divisions, Area, and Population*

*(continued)*

## CHAPTER I.

# HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

## *Its Various Divisions, Area, and Population.*

### MAIN DIVISIONS.

1. There are two main divisions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's territories :—

Main divisions.

- I. The Hyderabad Dominion, under the administration of His Highness' Government; and
- II. The Berar Province, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under the British Administration.

Both these main divisions comprise an area of 1,00,408 square miles,\* with a population of 1,25,11,267 souls,† according to the latest Census Returns for 1881.

### I.

#### SECTION FIRST.

##### THE HYDERABAD DOMINION.

2. The first division of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's territories contains 82,698 square miles, Hyderabad Proper. with 98,45,594 persons.

It will be convenient to treat of it under the heads geographical or territorial, and civil or administrative.

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\* Briggs, (Nizam, 1. 2), Col. Malleon (Native States of India, p. 277) and Dr. Pope (Text Book of Indian History, p. 18) give 95,337 square miles. The Southern Gazetteer (p. 650) has 90,000, and Hamilton (Gazetteer of India, Vol. I. p. 693) has 95,000 square miles. Sir Charles Aitchison (Treaties and Engagements, Vol. VI. p. 143) and Talboys Wheeler (The Imperial Assemblage, 1877) make about 98,000. Dr. Hunter (Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. III. p. 500) gives 97,728, and Col. Thullier (Manual of Survey of India, 1875) 97,887.

† Talboys Wheeler (The Imperial Assemblage, 1877) gives about nine millions; Col. Malleon (Native States of India), Sir Charles Aitchison (Treaties and Engagements, VI. p. 143,) and Dr. Pope (Text Book of Indian History) 1,06,66,080; Dr. Hunter (Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. III. p. 505) estimates the population of Berar at 22,26,496, and the population of the remainder of the Hyderabad territories at 90,00,000.



Hyderabad, Geographical,  
&c, Divisions.

3. The geographical, ethnological,  
or linguistic divisions of Hyderabad  
proper are:—

1. Mahrattwari.
2. Telingana.
3. Kanara.

The area and population of each of the above three divisions  
are as follow :—

	Square Miles.	POPULATION.
(1) <i>Mahrattwari.</i>		
North-Western Division .....	11,983	18,72,657
Western Division .....	12,308	20,85,151
Total.....	27,291	39,57,788
(2) <i>Telingana.</i>		
Northern Division .....	18,983	20,32,131
Eastern Division .....	20,407	17,17,630
Hyderabad City and District .....	3,355	7,31,710
Total...	42,775	41,81,171
(3) <i>Kanara.</i>		
Southern Division .....	12,632	11,03,335
GRAND TOTAL ..	82,698	98,15,594

4. The Hyderabad territory is divided into two main Agri-  
cultural divisions, one of which com-  
prises the wheat-producing and the  
other the rice-producing districts, called respectively the dry and  
wet cultivation districts. The area and population of each of  
these two divisions are given below :—

	Area in Sq. Miles.	POPULATION.
Dry.....	39,923	53,61,123
Wet.....	42,775	44,84,471
TOTAL ...	82,698	98,45,594

5. The territorial divisions are (1) *Jagir*, and (2) *Khalisa* lands; that is (1) land not paying revenue, quit-rent or *Peishkash* to the Government; and (2) land paying Government revenue in the shape of rent (or land revenue proper), *Pan Mahta*, and *Sarbasta* (quit-rent), and *Peishkash*; also *Khalisa Inam* lands.

## SECTION SECOND.

### JAGIRS IN GENERAL.

6. A brief account of Jagirs in general will not be considered out of place here. The Jagir was a tenure common among the Mohammadan Governments, under the general appellations of *Inam-al-Tungba*, and *Madad Ma-ash*, in which the public revenue of a given tract of land was made over to a servant of the State, together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate such revenue, and to administer the general government of the territory so assigned. The assignment was either conditional or otherwise; in the former case, some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops or some other specified duty was engaged for; while in the latter the land was left entirely at the disposal of the grantee. The assignment was either for a stated term, or more usually for the life-time of the holder, lapsing on his death to the State, although frequently renewed to his heir on the payment of a *Nazrana*; and sometimes specified to be a hereditary assignment, without which specification it was held to be a life tenure.

7. The right or interest conveyed by an *Al-Tungba Jagir* tenure is not transferable by sale, gift or bequest, or by any other mode of transfer; and the nature of the grant, as well as the understanding and practice of the Moghul Government appears to have corresponded with this view. The *Al-Tungba* may be considered in the light of an entail upon the grantee and his heirs. In default of heirs the Jagir reverts to the State.

8. *Al-Tungba* is derived from the Turkish words, *Al* and *Tungba*, both which signify the royal signet. *Al* in Persian implies also a

scarlet colour, and therefore it has been supposed to mean the Emperor's red signet. It is difficult to say when *1'-Tumgha* was introduced into the Revenue terminology of India, in the sense either of a seal or a grant. It certainly does not appear to have been in common and practical use in the fiscal language of the country in Akbar's time. In the Institutes (*Alin*) of Akbar, *Sayyarghal*, a Chaghattai word, is used for free grants of land as *Mulak Ma-ash*. This latter term signifies 'means of subsistence,' and differs for this reason from *Jagir* or *Tugul* lands which were conferred, for a specified time, on Mansabdars in lieu of salaries.

9. The *Jagir* may be said to be a military tenure. Its origin in India may be traced to the following practice of Timour. He ordered the whole of the revenue of the country to be divided into lots of different amounts, and directed that these lots should be written on a royal assignment. *Yarligh*. These assignments were brought to the *Diwankhana* (Exchequer) to be entered perhaps. Each of the Omra and Ming'baushis (officers of horse, who received sixty times the pay of a trooper) received one of these assignments. If the amount was greater than his own allowance, he was to share it with another; if less, he got another to make up the amount. Timour directed, however, that no Amir or Ming'baushi should collect more from the subject than the established revenue and taxes; and for this purpose, and to keep an account of the *Jama*, and of the payments and shares of the Ryots, &c., to every province on which royal assignments were granted, he appointed two Vazirs; one of whom was to take care that the Jagirdar should not oppress the Ryots. The Jagirdars got the grant first for three years; at the end of the period the country was inspected. If it was found in a flourishing condition, and the peasantry were contented, the Jagir was continued; otherwise it was resumed, and the Jagirdar was punished by withholding from him his subsistence for three years following.

Jagirs in this State.  
Their nature.

10. The Jagir lands are now of five kinds:—

- (a) *Al-Tumgha Jagir* or *Inam-al-Tumgha*: These are permanent, perpetual and hereditary grants.

- (b) *Zot Jagirs* or grants made of large portions of land for the maintenance of the grantees and mostly personal.
- (c) *Jupir Nijahushat Jamiat* or *Paigah* : These are assignments of groups of villages or Parganahs to some one of the nobility or gentry of the State in lieu of levying a certain number of troops whose expenses are to be defrayed from the proceeds thereof.
- (d) *Tankhahi Mahalat*, which resemble the third kind, but are of a later origin and are not legitimate in their nature. These had their origin in the times when the State was involved in pecuniary difficulties, when the Jamadar- or Military chiefs lost no opportunity of taking charge of *Khalisa* talukas as guarantee for the regular payment of their establishments, and paid their troops from the proceeds thereof. By and by the infection spread and the other recipients of cash allowances too, such as Mansabdars, Rusumdars, Heads of offices and establishments, creditors of the State or *Sahus*, as they were called, followed the same example. In this sense *Tankhah* Jagirs are no more than assignments of villages, Parganahs or talukas in lieu of certain State debts or advances made to Government or for the pay of offices, establishments or troops.
- (e) *Sarkhas* (or Crown) *Jagirs* which are assigned to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk in lieu of cash payments from the Public Treasury. They also include some personal Jagirs.

These lands are not administered by His Highness' Government, except the last, nearly all of which was placed under the charge of the Government during the minority of the present Nizam-ul-Mulk.

11. The Jagirdars, as a rule, do not pay to the Government, or directly to His Highness, any amount of annual tribute, *Nazrana*, or fee. They hold free grants of land. But there are a few who do pay the *Chauth* or *Mokassa* either directly to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk or to the Government.

12. The Mahrattas demanded one-fourth of the Government collection as their *Chauth*. The chiefs, left by the Moghul Emperors in charge of the Deccan, first faintly opposed, and then conciliated the Mahrattas : a truce was concluded about A.D. 1710, by which they yielded the *Chauth* or one-fourth of the Government collections to the Mahrattas. This was confirmed by the Emperor Mohammad Shah in 1719. The fourth thus acquired was called by the Mahrattas the *Chauth*. A fourth of this *Chauth* or 25 per cent. was reserved for the Raja, and collected by the *Priti Nidhi*, the *Peishwa* and the *Punt Suchew* under the name of *Babli*. The remainder of the *Chauth*, i.e., 75 per cent., was called *Mokassa*, and was apportioned among the *Sirdars* on condition of maintaining troops and bearing certain expenses. This *Mokassa* was sub-divided into two heads: (1) *Sahotra* and (2) *Ain Mokassa*. The *Sahotra* or six per cent. of the whole *Chauth* was given to the *Punt Suchew*, leaving the *Ain Mokassa* to be divided among the other *Sirdars* as already described.

13. There are certain Jagirdars who pay *Chauth* to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government. These formerly used to pay *Chauth* under the different heads described above to the Mahratta Government of Poona; and, since the dismemberment of the Poona Government, have continued to pay the same to that of His Highness. The total amount levied from these Jagirdars is Rs. 64,596.

14. The undermentioned Jagirdars pay annually the sum specified against their names as a contribution directly to His Highness:

Other Contributions.	
The Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur from Koppal.....	Rs. 25,000
The Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur from Chitapur. „	17,000

#### AREA AND POPULATION OF THE JAGIRS.

15. There are about 6,848 Jagir villages of all descriptions, with a population of 31,63,705 souls. The area of all of the Jagirs is not known. Most of the isolated Jagir villages are scattered all over the *Khalisa* territory, and their area, not being separately

ascertainable, is included in the 71,589 square miles of the *Khalisa* territory. (*Vide* p. 44.)

	Area, Square Miles.	No of Villages.	POPULATION
Jagirs, area not known.....	.....	3,572	15,81,217
Do. area known .....	11,109	3,329	16,12,791

The Jagirs, the area of which is known, are specified below :—

Sarkhas including its Jagirs .	7,113	1,894	8,82,651
Paigah .....	2,373	1,060	5,59,401
Koppal.....	1,010	261	1,15,407
Bhalaki .....	128	53	29,726
Bhum .....	287	43	19,015
Ajunta .....	198	18	6,588

16. The following Abstract shows the number and population of the Jagir villages in His Highness' Abstract of Jagir Villages. Dominions.

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages	POPULATION.
BIDAR .....	Karamangi .....	63	27,175
	Aunad .....	78	38,217
	Chincholi .....	43	42,954
	Naramkhair .....	94	39,837
	Hasanabad .....	76	31,641
	Partappur .....	66	43,369
	Walandi .....	20	8,760
	Humnabad .....	3	7,828
	Ekeli .....	11	11,041
	Bhalaki .....	53	29,726
	Chitgopa .....	83	60,977
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	239	1,25,558
	TOTAL	832	4,67,083
NANDER .....	Palam .....	179	65,079
	Kharka Bara Halli.....	70	37,163
	Kundalwadi .....	11	11,019
	Kotgir .....	22	11,260
	Madnur .....	27	11,541
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	187	1,03,421
	TOTAL...	496	2,39,483

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE.			
NALAND	Dharmapala Bazar Bazar ..	102	73,354
	Was .....	102	52,689
	Pandua .....	125	49,821
	Kadum .....	73	39,929
	Lohara .....	15	63,282
	Alind .....	65	30,578
	Gurjoti .....	75	39,601
	Mar .....	20	7,987
	Bhum .....	13	19,015
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	32	17,129
	<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>3,92,418</b>
ELGANDAL	Sarkhas .....	21	16,000
	Pedda Palli .....	33	37,133
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	237	1,55,976
	<b>TOTAL...</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>2,09,109</b>
INDUR	Elgadup .....	51	12,231
	Gandhari .....	30	10,437
	Kowlas .....	25	10,118
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	203	1,11,123
	<b>TOTAL...</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1,44,139</b>
MEPAK	Hathnura .....	26	13,584
	Narsapur .....	27	8,320
	Dandigal .....	16	13,584
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	118	17,156
	<b>TOTAL..</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>82,944</b>
SARPUR TANDUR ..	Miscellaneous Villages .....	62	13,769
AURANGABAD	Sillode .....	49	29,174
	Khuldabad .....	32	7,962
	Dharada .....	39	15,822
	Jafarabad .....	46	14,271
	Tambhurni .....	36	11,060
	Ghatuandur .....	30	10,287
	Ajunta .....	18	6,588
	Takli .....	17	5,996
	Dongargaon .....	25	5,285
	Seoli .....	30	8,652
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	247	81,258
	<b>TOTAL...</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1,96,655</b>

District	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	POPULATION.
PARBHANI.....	Sonepeth.....	8	8,575
	Partur.....	100	31,799
	Srishti.....	14	5,451
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	111	56,752
	Total.....	233	1,02,577
BIRH .....	Patoda .....	80	35,302
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	161	1,15,109
	Total.....	241	1,50,411
KHAMMAM .....	Miscellaneous Villages .....	203	80,634
NAGAR KARNUL ...	Miscellaneous Villages .....	237	94,228
NAIGUNDA .....	Miscellaneous Villages .....	204	1,06,718
WILBARGA .....	Mungulgi .....	10	3,622
	Ferozabad .....	36	21,331
	Mashal.....	37	21,092
	Afzalpur .....	35	12,595
	Chitapur .....	31	16,791
	Nargunda .....	18	6,112
	Ratkal.....	19	12,081
	Kaliani .....	35	36,709
	Kosgi .....	18	20,231
	Tandur .....	62	13,953
	Pedvemal .....	45	12,712
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	165	76,533
	Total.....	561	2,53,762
LINGSUGUR .....	Koppal .....	158	59,884
	Elburga .....	103	55,523
	Anagundi .....	17	4,044
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	289	75,000
	Total.....	567	1,94,451
RAICHUR .....	Miscellaneous Villages .....	53	14,316
SHORAPUR .....	Do. ....	177	53,420



District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages	Population.
ATRAF BALDA .....	Yedalabad .....	158	86,760
	Shahabad .....	195	74,065
	Mandmul .....	114	49,304
	Modchal .....	212	89,008
	Patlur .....	132	46,542
	Vikarabad .....	12	9,232
	Begampeth .....	25	10,953
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	2	1,424
	Total.....	850	3,67,288
	GRAND TOTAL ....	6,848	31,63,705

17. The classification of the above Jagirs under each of the five classes described in para. 10, together with their history, will be given in a separate chapter hereafter. I will describe here only the Paigah and Sarfkhas Jagirs of the 3rd and 5th classes respectively.

#### PAIGAH (MILITARY) JAGIRS.

18. The Paigah Jagirs or the Talukas assigned to His Excellency the Nawayab Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Bahadur, in lieu of payment to His Highness' household troops, comprise an area of about 2,373 square miles, 1,007 villages and 5,29,098 persons. The word *Paigah* means "stable." In this account I have excluded Bhalki which is a *Zat* Jagir of the Amir Kabir, and Kharka Bara Halli, a Sarfkhas taluka, the administration of which is entrusted to the Nawayab Shams-ul-Omra.

19. The present Paigah Jagirs are divided into two classes: (1) those belonging to the late Co-Regent Nawayab Oomdat-ul-Mulk Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Fakhr-ul-Din Khan, now in the possession of his nephew the Nawayab Bashir-ul-Dowlah Bahadur; and (2) those appertaining to his brother the late Co-Regent Nawayab Vikar-ul-Omra, afterwards Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Rashid-ul-Din Khan, who died in 1291 F.=13th December 1881. And since the death of the latter another division has taken place in the Talukas between the Nawayab Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir

Khurshid Jáh Bahadur and Ikbál-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Vikar-ul-Omra, too tedious to detail.

20. The Paigah Jagirs were first assigned by H. H. the Navvab Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh *Ghufrán Ma-áb* to Abul Khair Khan, the first Shams-ul-Omra, for the purpose indicated by the word Paigah (stable), that is for the maintenance of a body of horse, called His Highness' household troops. The yield of the lands assigned to the Paigah party was formerly much larger. On the death of the first Shams-ul-Omra, Sir John Kenneway said that they were rated at 38 lakhs, but was supposed to yield 54 lakhs of Rupees a year. The official amount of their annual yield during His Highness the Navvab Secunder Jáh Nizam-ul-Mulk *Maghfarat Munzil's* reign was Rs. 29,57,301 for the maintenance of troops and Rs. 82,243 for personal Jagir. His Highness the Navvab Secunder Jáh Nizam-ul-Mulk *Maghfarat Munzil* had resumed several Talukas of Paigah, and the annual net yield of the remaining Paigah Talukas was reduced to Rs. 11,24,127.

But his late Highness the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Nizam-ul-Mulk *Maghfarat Mákan* restored some of the Talukas thus resumed, to the second Shams-ul-Omra (the first Amir Kabir) Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, and their annual revenue, apart from *Zat* Jagir Talukas, is now estimated at Rs. 29,69,855.

21. The following statement of Paigah Jagirs, excluding *Zat* Jagirs, is framed on the Census Returns for 1881:—

Districts	Talukas	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population of Both Sexes.
BIDAR .. .. .	Chincholi .....	192	43	42,954
	Narainkhair .....	248	94	39,837
	Hasanabad .....	141	76	31,641
	Partappur .. .. .	141	66	43,369
	Walandi .....	69	20	8,760
	Ekeli .....	26	14	11,041
	Chitgopa .....	243	83	60,977
GULBARGA ....	Mungulgi .....	Included in }	10	3,622
	Ferozabad.....	Chincholi. } Included in } Gulbarga. }	36	21,331

Districts	Talukas	Area	Population	Soils
	Mashal . . . . .	107	21,002	
	Afzipur . . . . .	102	12,005	
	Chatapur . . . . .	61	1,731	
	Nargunda . . . . .	11	1,112	
	Rickal . . . . .	10	12,081	
NAIDRUG . . . . .	Lihara . . . . .	173	12,502	
	Alind . . . . .	218	5	
	Guruti . . . . .	203	7	
	Alur . . . . .	20	1,087	
NANDUR . . . . .	Kundlwadi . . . . .	71	11	
	Kotgar . . . . .	10	12	
MEDAK . . . . .	Hithara . . . . .	287	26	
	Narsapur . . . . .	27	13,001	
INDUR . . . . .	Algadup . . . . .	89	51	
Total . . . . .		2,374	1,007	2,008

### SARFIKHAS TALUKAS.

22. The Sarfikhlas, the nature of which has been explained in para. 10, consists of one taluka in the district of Hyderabad (Surfikhlas Talukas), two talukas in Bidar, two in Aurangabad, one in Naldurg, one in Naldrug, one in Birh, and one including the P. in Nander, and a few villages in Gulbarga, Miraj, P. in Khamman, Nalgunda, and Nagar Karnul. The whole comprises an area of 7,113 square miles, 1,413 villages, with a population of 6,93,398 souls.

All these talukas, as well as those in Bidar, but not those in Naldrug and Birh, were detached and taken under his immediate management by His late Highness Nizam-ul-Dowlah Bahadur, partly from the cash payment made from the Divani Treasury to meet the expenses of the palace, and partly for the payment of annuities of His Highness' blood relations and of Mansabdars attached to the court. The latter (*i.e.*, the

Sarkhas Talukas in Naldrug and Birh districts) were afterwards assigned in lieu of those in Berar, mentioned in para. 31 of this Chapter.

Subjoined is a list of the Sarkhas talukas, with their area and population:—

	No. of Talukas	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages	Total Population.
MURANAMA .. .. .	2	401	81	37,136
BICH .. .. .	1	593	80	35,302
BIDAI .. .. .	2	396	120	58,345
NANDI .. .. .	12	728	251	1,04,499
NALDRUG .. .. .	4	1,612	383	2,06,327
ADAI BADA .. .. .	5	3,363	457	2,11,187
PAITHANI .. .. .	..	.....	2	1,411
GULAI .. .. .	..	.....	18	4,973
MIDAI .. .. .	..	.....	3	4,600
EGUNDI .. .. .	..	.....	24	16,000
KHAMMAN .. .. .	..	.....	8	7,527
SADUNA .. .. .	..	.....	3	3,486
NAGAR KALAI .. .. .	..	.....	13	2,303
Total ..	16	7,113	1,413	6,93,398

### SECTION THIRD.

#### THE *KHALISA* OR DIVANI TERRITORY.

23. The second territorial division of Hyderabad proper is called *Khalisa* or Divani territory.

Meaning of *Khalisa*.

The word *Khalisa*, as applied to lands, means those of which the revenue remains the property of Government, not being made over as Jagir or Inam to any other party; or lands or villages held immediately of Government and of which the State is manager or holder. It is under the administration of the Divan or Prime Minister, of His Highness' Government, and hence called Divani.

24. The territory left under the direct management of the Diwan at the beginning of the administration of Sir SaJJad Jung was at the beginning of the administration of His Excellency the Nawab Sir SaJJad Jung in 1263 F. 1853 A.D., after alienating the Berar, Ruchur Doab, and Naldurg, or Assigned Districts, and at 26,000 square miles\*— was very inconsiderable. The rest of the *Khalisa* territory was to a considerable extent in the possession of the military chiefs in lieu of the payments for the troops. The actual extent of the talukas thus assigned to the military chiefs, or other creditors, as well as of that left in the direct management of the Diwan, is not ascertainable, but the Diwan land including party Jagirs is conjectured to have been about 40,000 square miles. It now amounts to 71,589 square miles, or considerably more than half as much again as that which existed in A.D. 1853 1263 F. The acquisitions which have so greatly increased the extent of the Diwan territory have been chiefly the resumptions of *Tankah* Jagir talukas, the restored districts, the redeemed talukas, and the recovery of the Shorapur principality, and lastly the resumption of some *Zul* or personal Jagirs, as shown below. The amount of land revenue of these acquisitions at the time of their being annexed to the *Khalisa* can readily be computed, but the area can be given only approximately.

Area of territory approximately applicable for calculation.

Acquisitions.	Area in square miles, or in square miles.	Area in square miles, or in square miles.
1. Resumption of <i>Tankah</i> Jagirs . . . . .	13,000	9,700,000
2. Redemption of mortgaged talukas . . . . .	10,000	6,375,000
3. Resumption of <i>Zul</i> Jagirs . . . . .	2,000	1,482,000
4. A portion of the restored district . . . . .	8,000	2,213,500
5. Shorapur Principality . . . . .	2,000	1,011,000
	35,000	21,781,500

#### RESUMPTION OF *TANKAH* JAGIRS.

25. A good many of the *Tankah* Jagirs, whose annual *Tankah Mahals* resumed revenue amounted to Rupees 42,93,080 at the end of the last Ministry, have been gradually resumed during the present administration.

\* I estimate the whole Assigned Districts in A.D. 1853 to be 20,000 square miles, and deduct 3,000 square miles, the area of the Berhams and other Jagir talukas of Nawab Seraj-ul-Mulk, situated within Berar, but not assigned to the British administration.

The annual yield of the *Tankhah* Jagirs resumed up to 1290 Fash amounts to Rupees 29,70,000-0-7. These may be classified as follows :—

Military assignments .....	Rs 28,76,408	7	2
Mansab           " .....	84,995	13	7
Miscellaneous   " .....	8,661	11	10

Most of the resumptions took place in the years noted below :—

Fash 1264.....	Rs. 4,59,164
" 1267 .....	8,99,015
" 1273.. .....	1,52,696
" 1275.....	4,18,902
" 1277.....	1,99,763
" 1281.....	9,88,746

The names of the several holders whose *Tankhah* Jagirs have been resumed, with the amount of their annual revenue, are given below :—

Hissau Khan Mandozai .....	Rs. 1,47,137
Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur .....	1,41,590
Purnshottam Das .....	3,57,552
Murtaza Yar Jung .....	58,922
Munsur Yar Jung .....	75,011
Alam Ali Khan .....	8,03,528
Gholam Rasul Khan .....	1,09,752
Mohammad Hoshdar Khan .....	80,162
Mumtaz Navaz Jung .....	60,101
M. Kaddam Jung Bahadur .....	2,27,248
Mohammad Buddhan Khan .....	70,367
Bich ' al Khan.....	98,766
Mohammad Khan Mandozai .....	1,04,022
Hizabr Yar Jung.....	1,10,733
Kam-Kam-ul-Dowlah.....	63,741
Batq Jung Bahadur .....	2,04,413

In addition to these there are others also, whose *Tankhah* Jagirs have been resumed, for details of which see Appendix A.

#### TALUKAS REDEEMED FROM MORTGAGE.

26. During the former administrations a certain number of talukas, viz: Basmat, &c., were made over to an Arab Military Chief, Jamadar Basmat, &c. Talukas redeemed.

Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur, Omci-bin-Omdas a guarantee of the primary obligations. These talukas were lately redeemed in Saf-ud Dowlah Barq Jung Bahadur, a descendant of the creditor, in 1277 Fash, and included in the district of Nizam. Their annual revenues at the time of redemption were as below —

	Rs.	As.	P.
Taluka Bismat .....	296,157	7	0
Dorgi Basimara ..	281,021	11	0
Kowles Parganah .....	11,880	12	0
Pattu Dopal .....	38,810	0	0
Shevaredh Patti Parganah Kurat tal.	2117	14	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,40,075	12	0

In addition to these there are some villages which have been from time to time redeemed during the British administration.

27. The amount of their annual yield with the mortgages and the amount of the principal are subjoined —

Name of Mortgage		Annual Yield	
1	2	3	4
12	13	14	15
127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134
135	136	137	138
140	141	142	143
147	148	149	150
155	156	157	158
160	161	162	163
167	168	169	170
175	176	177	178
180	181	182	183
187	188	189	190
195	196	197	198
200	201	202	203
207	208	209	210
215	216	217	218
220	221	222	223
227	228	229	230
235	236	237	238
240	241	242	243
247	248	249	250
255	256	257	258
260	261	262	263
267	268	269	270
275	276	277	278
280	281	282	283
287	288	289	290
295	296	297	298
300	301	302	303
307	308	309	310
315	316	317	318
320	321	322	323
327	328	329	330
335	336	337	338
340	341	342	343
347	348	349	350
355	356	357	358
360	361	362	363
367	368	369	370
375	376	377	378
380	381	382	383
387	388	389	390
395	396	397	398
400	401	402	403
407	408	409	410
415	416	417	418
420	421	422	423
427	428	429	430
435	436	437	438
440	441	442	443
447	448	449	450
455	456	457	458
460	461	462	463
467	468	469	470
475	476	477	478
480	481	482	483
487	488	489	490
495	496	497	498
500	501	502	503
507	508	509	510
515	516	517	518
520	521	522	523
527	528	529	530
535	536	537	538
540	541	542	543
547	548	549	550
555	556	557	558
560	561	562	563
567	568	569	570
575	576	577	578
580	581	582	583
587	588	589	590
595	596	597	598
600	601	602	603
607	608	609	610
615	616	617	618
620	621	622	623
627	628	629	630
635	636	637	638
640	641	642	643
647	648	649	650
655	656	657	658
660	661	662	663
667	668	669	670
675	676	677	678
680	681	682	683
687	688	689	690
695	696	697	698
700	701	702	703
707	708	709	710
715	716	717	718
720	721	722	723
727	728	729	730
735	736	737	738
740	741	742	743
747	748	749	750
755	756	757	758
760	761	762	763
767	768	769	770
775	776	777	778
780	781	782	783
787	788	789	790
795	796	797	798
800	801	802	803
807	808	809	810
815	816	817	818
820	821	822	823
827	828	829	830
835	836	837	838
840	841	842	843
847	848	849	850
855	856	857	858
860	861	862	863
867	868	869	870
875	876	877	878
880	881	882	883
887	888	889	890
895	896	897	898
900	901	902	903
907	908	909	910
915	916	917	918
920	921	922	923
927	928	929	930
935	936	937	938
940	941	942	943
947	948	949	950
955	956	957	958
960	961	962	963
967	968	969	970
975	976	977	978
980	981	982	983
987	988	989	990
995	996	997	998
1000	1001	1002	1003

The total amount of land thus redeemed from mortgages is valued at Rs. 6,37,700.

This item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965-9-0 shown on p 10 of the Financial Statement of the Deccan Districts of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government for 1268 F., where a historical summary of the past financial condition is given.

## RESUMPTIONS AND GRANTS OF JAGIRS.

28. A good many *Zat* Jagirs have been resumed by the Government, owing either to their possessors not having valid titles to them, or to their lapsing to the State by failure of heirs. The annual amount of Jagirs thus resumed under the present administration is estimated at Rs. 8,96,875, (*Vide* Appendix B.) Of these resumptions, Jagirs amounting to Rs. 5,78,603 were resumed up to 1284 F., and the item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965-8-9 shown in page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

These resumptions were made in the following years:—

Years	Amount of Jagirs and Maktes resumed.
1264 Fasli .....	Rs. 39,976
1265   " .....	80,244
1266   " .....	9,975
1267   " .....	.....
1268   " .....	1,889
1269   " .....	39,815
1270   " .....	2,151
1271   " .....	11,089
1272   " .....	43,347
1273   " .....	12,345
1274   " .....	15,888
1275   " .....	27,119
1276   " .....	15,885
1277   " .....	40,956
1278   " .....	26,155
1279   " .....	13,871
1280   " .....	39,809
1281   " .....	1,03,156
1282   " .....	18,799
1283   " .....	16,056
1284   " .....	15,063
1285   " .....	11,087
1286   " .....	59,605
1287   " .....	83,107
1288   " .....	19,722
1289   " .....	1,03,963
1290   " .....	35,783
	<b>8,86,875*</b>

\* Total resumptions ..... Rs. 10,64,444  
Deduct—Released out of the above ..... 1,77,569

Net resumptions..... Rs. 8,86,875



29. Notwithstanding the resumptions that have been in progress during the last 28 years of the present administration, there have been fresh grants of Jagirs also. Of these grants, which amount to Rs. 5,48,679-10-8,\* Jagirs amounting to Rs. 2,02,867-2-1 have been given in compensation for the loss that some Jagirdars have suffered in consequence of the abolition of the transit duty in their respective Jagirs. For detail of these grants see Appendix C.

30. These grants do not include the assignment of Dharaseon, Kalum, Patoda and Parenda to the Dharaseon and Koppal. Sarfkhas, and Koppal Bahadur Banda to the Jagir of Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur in 1272 Fasli. The two last talukas were given to the Navvab in exchange for certain Jagirs in Sarfkhas territory, and others held by him in Berar, but which were assigned to the administration of the British Resident in 1861, of which more hereafter.

### THE RESTORED DISTRICTS.

31. In 1271 Fasli (1861 A.D.), a considerable portion of the Assigned Districts, described above, was re-transferred to His Highness' Government. The restored districts consisted of the Raichur Doab and the districts on the Western frontier of His Highness' Dominions adjoining the Collectorates of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The gross revenue of such restored districts amounted to Rupees 33,11,228. But the Sarfkhas talukas amounting to Rs. 4,91,802, and the Jagir talukas belonging to the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, amounting to Rupees 3,85,698-1-9 situated in Berar, which were not assigned in 1263 Fasli, were now transferred to the British Resident at Hyderabad. The area of all the restored districts was 11,828 square miles.

About 16 scattered villages belonging to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk were intermingled with British villages of the

\*Of this sum grants amounting to Rs. 4,36,210-7-6 were made up to 1284 Fasli as shown in the Financial Statement for 1285 Fasli, page 10, and are included in the item of Rs. 4,36,210-7-6.

Bombay Presidency and of the assigned district of Dharaseon; after representing the difficulty of maintaining all three jurisdictions in a state of amity, these were transferred entirely to the Assigned Districts by His Highness' Government. In 1861 they were re-transferred together with Dharaseon. Their annual revenue was Rs. 9,353-12-3.

Annual Revenue.

32. The annual revenue of the restored districts was as given below :—

<i>I. Raichur.</i>		H. S.	Rs.	a.	p.
East Raichur .....		10,85,625	5	9	
West Raichur or Lingsugur—					
Lingsugur.....	Rs. 5,62,317	3	11		
Koppal* .....	„ 3,97,371	3	11		
		9,59,688	7	10	
<i>II. Dharaseon.</i>					
Naldurg or Dharaseon, now under Divani administration .....	Rs. 5,08,496	11	10		
Dharaseon in Sarfkhas† .....	„ 8,50,344	4	11		
		11,58,841	0	9	
Narsi, &c., villages .....		1,07,063	7	1	
		33,11,218	5	5	

#### THE SHORAPUR PRINCIPALITY.

33. By the treaty of 1800 A.D. entered into between the British and His Highness' Government, Shorapur.

it was stipulated that the former should interpose on behalf of the latter, should the Raja of Shorapur at any time withhold payment of the tribute due by him, or refuse to satisfy any lawful claims of His Highness.

The original tribute had been comparatively low, but the Government had increased it on various pretences. On the occasion of the late Raja's father's death a *Nazrana* or succession fee of fifteen lakhs had been exacted by Maharaja Chandu Lal,

\* This taluka was given to the Navab Sir Salar Jung by His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk in exchange for His Excellency's Jagir in Berar assigned to the British management in 1861.

† These talukas were retained by His Highness as his private Jagir or Sarfkhas in lieu of Sarfkhas talukas in Berar assigned in 1861.

N.B.—After deducting Koppal and Dharaseon talukas the remaining territory, yielding Rs. 22,63,503, was brought under Divani administration. It is included in the item of Rs. 26,84,735 shown at p. 10 of the Financial Statement for 1886 F.

which was to be liquidated by instalments. This demand led to many complications, in which the British Government had always been obliged under the terms of the treaty to take a part.

34. The principality was administered under British rule during the minority of the late Raja. Shorapur under British Administration. At Col. Meadows Taylor's suggestion in 1842 a new arrangement was entered into between His Highness' Government and the State of Shorapur, under which another division of the *Parganahs* or counties was authorized, ceding that of Deodrug to His Highness and retaining that of Andola on the frontier line. His Highness' Government gave up all claim to arrears of tribute and succession duty (*Nazrana*) and the annual tribute was now fixed at 60,000 Rupees. The retention of Andola and remission of all arrears of tribute, the interest on which at the ordinary market rate of 12 per cent. would be 60,000 Rupees, were terms most favourable to the principality. The tribute was regularly paid through the Resident to His Highness' Government.

In 1858 the Raja, having attained his majority, was put in charge of his own state and Colonel Meadows Taylor's connection with that principality ceased.

35. Early in 1858 the Raja Yenkatappa Naik Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur had rebelled against the British Government. He had collected Arab and Bohilla mercenaries in addition to assembling his own troops, while he was more than suspected of holding communication with foreign mercenaries at Hyderabad. The Resident had sent a strong force under Colonel Malcolm and stationed it about equal distance between the Baydars of Shorapur and those of the Southern Mahratta country. Colonel Hughes with a Madras force watched the Eastern frontier of Shorapur and the Contingent troops at Lingsugur lay, as it were, between the two forces, ready to act in concert with either, according to the necessity of the case. On the part of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Prime Minister, Raja Rameshvar Rao Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur Zamindar of Wanparti and Syed Mohammad Hafiz Ziladar were sent with a force of one thousand strong to the Shorapur frontier with orders to attack and arrest all men found with arms in the territory of Shorapur. Express orders were sent to Basid Khan,

Minsar Jung, Kishun Rao, Mohammad Ismael, Dilavar Navaz Jung, Talukdars, Ziladars and Zamindars, to prevent any of the Shorapur refugees from passing across the country, and to arrest them should any attempt to force a passage, as well as to prevent any one proceeding to Shorapur from Hyderabad territory. A reward of five thousand Rupees was offered for the arrest of the refractory Raja, and Gholam Yassin Khan Bahadur was ordered to go with 100 sowars in pursuit of the fugitive.

The Raja was captured in the City by Raja Rameshvar Rao and brought before His Excellency the Prime Minister who handed him over to the Resident. The sentence of death passed on the Raja was commuted to four years' imprisonment in a fortress near Madras, but he perished by his own hand, intentionally or otherwise, at his first encampment on the way to Madras.

36. Thus the principality was confiscated by the British Government in 1858 owing to the rebellion of its Raja and was ceded to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk as a mark of the high esteem in which His Highness was held by Her Majesty the Queen. The annual revenue of the Shorapur principality when thus transferred was Rs. 3,26,600-11-9 British Currency or 4,04,148-18-9\* Halli Siccas at the average rate of 21 per cent. discount. His Highness gave over the principality to the *Khalisa* in lieu of a cash allowance of Rs. 5,45,454 *per annum*.

#### CEDED TALUKAS.

37. In the same year were ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty all the possessions of His Highness to the left banks of the river Godavery and of the river Wyneganga above the confluence of the two rivers, namely, the talukas detailed below :—

Rakapalli Taluka .....	} 1,958 square miles.
Bhadrachellum Taluka .....	
Cherla Taluka .....	
Albaka Taluka .....	
Nugur Taluka .....	
Seroncha Taluka .....	

\* These figures are included in the sum of Rs. 24,24,725 shown at page 19 of the Financial Statement for 1858 F.

No compensation whatever was received for this cession, except indirectly, as it was understood that the British required an assignment of Rs. 32,50,000 in Berar, but would forego 50,000 Rupees as a compensation for the above cession.

The value of those districts on the left bank of the Godavary, ceded to the Madras Presidency, was not ascertained, since no compensation was to be received for them. The *Times of India*, in its issue of the 13th July 1867, declared the cession to be "worth (reckoning wood-land and forest) at half a million." The Districts gave out the net revenue to be Rs. 16,044-9-9\*. These taluqas were entrusted to Major (now Major-General) Glisford, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for the Godavary District.

#### EXCHANGE WITH BRITISH TERRITORY.

39. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Sindia Aji Jah, had certain rights and interests in the undermentioned village within His Highness' territories in the Amangal district, yielding Rs. 40,767-13-2, which he ceded to the British Government in 1282 F. = 1872 A.D. The British Government transferred the aforesaid rights and interests to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty the village of Mandabli with all his rights and interests therein, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,672-3-11.‡

From Parganah Ashti, District Burh to Ah-mednagar District.....Rs. 4,062-5-9

From Tuljapur, District Nablrug to Sholapur District ..... „ 14,609-11-2

Rs. 18,672-3-11

\* This figure is included in the item of Rs. 6,12,516 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1284 F.

† This item is included in the figures Rs. 12,71,976 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1284 F.

‡ This item is included in the sum of Rs. 6,09,516 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1285 F.

## EXCHANGE WITH BERAR.

39. In 1871 there had been an exchange of certain villages between the Assigned and unassigned Districts of His Highness in rectification of the Berar Boundary; 88 villages bearing an assessment of 22,963 \* *Hall Sicca* Rupees were transferred from the unassigned to the Assigned Districts, 62 villages assessed at Rs. 21,253 † were transferred to the unassigned districts.

No. of Villages	Assessed at His Highness in Rupees.	Total area in acres	Uncultivable in acres	Cultivable acres.	Cultivated in acres.	Revenue of cultivation in Rupees H S.	Extra revenue in Rupees H S	Total revenue in Rupees H S	Population.
Unassigned, to be assigned.									
88	61,627	1,57,082	55,515	96,651	57,141	29,125	3,077	32,206	8,022
Deduct Jagir.	13,355	39,957	9,598	25,079	23,584	8,237	1,006	9,243	1,392
	48,272	1,17,125	45,917	71,572	33,557	20,888	2,071	22,963	6,630
Assigned, to be retransferred.									
62	19,116	71,287	27,805	48,306	36,542	20,255	2,582	21,833	11,319
Deduct Jagir.	1,010	2,584	1,084	1,500	640	557	27	580	190
	18,136	70,703	26,721	46,806	35,902	19,698	2,555	21,253	11,129

TENURES OF THE *Khalisa* TERRITORY.

40. The second territorial division is the *Khalisa* land, paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or *Pishkash*, including small portions of Inam lands not paying revenue, as well as some isolated Jagir villages. This main division of the Hyderabad territories is, as we have already explained, under the administration of His Highness' Government, through the *Divan* or Prime Minister.

\* Financial Statement for 1288 F p 10.

† This item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,945 in the Financial Statement for 1288 F at p 10.

41. The word *Khalisa*, as applied to lands, means those lands which the revenue directly becomes the property of the Government, not having been made over in Jagir or Inam to any other party. It also includes lands or villages held immediately of Government, and of which the State is manager or holder. It consists of lands paying revenue, *Prishkash* or quit-rent to the Government.

42. *Bilmakta* (*Makta*), or *Sarbasta* (when it is held by a *Zamindar* of a *Pargana*) is a sort of *Khalisa* land payable according to engagement without liability to enhancement. It is the fixed or consolidated revenue including in it the *Mâl* or Land-tax, and the *Mal* or miscellaneous taxes. The total number of *Makta* Villages is 931, with a population of 3,56,816 souls.

43. *Prishkash* is a tax, tribute, or quit-rent, paid by the holder of land to the ruling power on the occasion of his appointment or assignment of office, or on the renewal of a grant or contract.

There are only two *Prishkash* holders in His Highness's Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, the Rajs of Galad and Goghat. The former state is situated in the Raichur district, and covers an area of 707 square miles and 82,000 souls; it is in the Langsugur district, and comprises an area of 32 square miles and a population of 12,585. The Rajs of Galad and Goghat pay Rs. 5,291-2-5 respectively. The Rajs of Galad and Goghat pay the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 (lakh, 25 thousand) annually in *Bakshi* or the tribute duties levied on them. The sum of Rs. 20,000 was allowed to be deducted from this as a sort of compensation for the supposed loss of revenue in remitting the vexatious tax thereby saved.

\* The chief *Makta* or *Sarbasta* holders are the *Zamindars* of the *Parganas* of the Rajs of Suggur, Warangal, and Jagpur and the *Raj* of the *Raj* of Narkhura in the district of Nagpur, Karnal, and Amrohtsar, and the *Raj* of Benkunda and Chitwanwar in India, and the Rajs of the *Raj* of Benkunda. The aggregate amount of their quit-rent is Rs. 1,25,000.

Besides these there are a good many other *Makta* or *Sarbasta* villages paying quit-rents too large for detail. The total amount of quit-rents is Rs. 1,25,000.

44. There are certain Inam lands in several villages which are rent free, technically called *Khatir Jagat*. They were assigned to the ex-officials of Parganahs and village officers in lieu of their revenue, police, public works and religious services. But since the introduction of cash payments to the Parganah and village officers, and the establishment of a commission for the enquiry of Inams, a considerable portion of the Inam land has been resumed, the annual produce of which is assessed at Rs. 8,37,205. Those who held Inam Jagirs under a valid *Suud* have been confirmed in their rent-free grants. The area of the existing Inam lands situated within the *Raietwari Khalisa* lands is 1,362 square miles, excluding the Inam lands, which are in the quit-rent and *Peishkash*-paying lands.

45. The important division of the *Khalisa* lands left undescribed in the preceding para. is the *Khalisa proper or Raietwari*. *Khalisa proper* or the *Raietwari land* which is managed directly by the Government without the intervention of a middle-man. The chief item, land revenue, is derived from this source. The total area is 70,618 square miles. The area of land, paying Government revenue, uncultivable, cultivable, and cultivated, including fallow of one year, under this head, is 2,13,20,125 acres. There are 12,631 villages and a population of 58,71,915 souls in this important part of the *Khalisa* lands.

*Abstract of the above*

	Villages.	Sq. Miles.	POPULATION.
<i>Khalisa proper</i> .....	12,631	70,618	58,71,915
<i>Mul tas</i> .....	931		
<i>Peishkash</i> .....	252	919	95,196
	<u>13,814</u>	<u>71,567</u>	<u>68,26,927</u>

This excludes the City Suburbs and Secunderabad.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE DEWANI TERRITORY.

46. The Dominions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk were formerly divided, for administrative purposes, into *Subahs* (Provinces), each of



which included a number of *Circars* (Districts), which again were divided into *Mahals* or *Sabds* (Subdivisions of a district). The country now forming His Highness's Dominions originally consisted of six *Sabhs*; but in course of time, and owing to political occurrences, which are matters of history, one entire *Sab* and considerable portions of the other five *Sabhs* no longer belong to His Highness's Dominions. Such portions of the old *Sabhs*, as are now included in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, are the following:—

*Sab* of Hyderabad: including the *Circars* of Molammadnagar, Bhongur, Nalgunda, Dewarkunda, Kerkunda, Kowlas, Malangur, Pangal, Ghanpura, Medak, Warangal, Ldzandil, Khammam-Mat, Aramgu, and Kanhera-Imaas.

*Sab* of Amranabad: including the *Circars* of Daulatabad (19 out of 28 *Mahals*), Jalnagar, Burl, Hacen Pattar, Dlsaur, Pucnda (9 out of 19 *Mahals*), and Ahmednagar (1 out of 10 *Mahals*).

*Sab* of Bidar: including the *Circars* of Bidar, Kahin, Akalkote (6 out of 7 *Mahals*), Muzaffarnagar, Nander, and Raagarh.

*Sab* of Bijapur: including the *Circars* of Bijapur (2 out of 30 *Mahals*), Imtiazgarh (1 out of 5 *Mahals*), Purul (1 out of 15 *Mahals*), Hasanabad *alias* Gulbarga, Feroznagar *alias* Buchur, Nusratabad (1 out of 5 *Mahals*), Mudgal (10 out of 13 *Mahals*), and Naldrug.

*Sab* of Berar: including the *Circars* of Malar, Pedar, Bantabari, Basim, Kihim, Chanli, Mulkur, Gawal, Nauria, Kharla, and Pomar.

47. The divisions above-mentioned were in course of time obliterated, owing to various causes attributable to the maladministration which prevailed in His Highness's Dominions for a great length of time. To enumerate such causes here is not necessary; but three main reasons may be assigned for the confusion which took place in the boundaries of the various *Circars* and *Mahals*.

*Firstly*—Portions of *Circars* were either ceded or assigned to the East India Company or to Native Princes, thus some *Circars* remained only partially under His Highness's Government.

*Secondly*—Jagirs were granted without any regard to the local limits of the divisions, and it frequently happened that portions of two or three *Circars* or *Mahals* made up one Jagir.

*Thirdly*—Before the introduction of the present system of administration, the method of collecting the Government land revenue was very irregular. Portions of the country were placed in charge of individuals, regardless of the limits of the *Circars* or *Mahals*, each of such individuals making himself responsible to the Government for a certain sum of money. Such persons were called talukdars, and it often happened that one *Circar* or *Mahal* was divided among many talukdars; or portions of two or three *Circars* or *Mahals* were placed under the control of one talukdar. This division of revenue authority was entirely irregular and disproportionate, and there were some cases of an individual holding only one village under his management.

Moreover, the system of letting out portions of territory on annual or biennial leases, contributed to confuse the political divisions, every lease being renewed at the end of one or two years, and thus varying the extent of territory held by the lessee.

Such a state of things was naturally found to be very inconvenient for a proper administration of the country, and the reforms introduced in the year 1275 Fasli (1865 A.D.) entirely altered the former divisions and placed them on a new footing.

48. The most important and the largest part of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is called Divani, being subject to the direct administration of the Divan or Prime Minister. The area of the territory including small detached portions of Sarfkhass domains and Jagirs is 71,589 square miles, divided into five *Simts* or divisions, each *Simt* including three or four *Zilas* or districts and each *Zila* subdivided into *tabals* or talukas.

Present divisions of the Divani territory.

The five *Simts* or divisions are—

- I. North-Western Division.
- II. Western Division.
- III. Southern Division.
- IV. Northern Division.
- V. Eastern Division.

## I. NORTH WESTERN DIVISION

49. The North-Western Division, having the city of Amranagar as its headquarters, is bounded on the north by Nasseerabad and the Assigned Districts of Betar; on the south and the east by the Western Division; on the west by Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts of the Bombay Presidency. It is situated between  $18^{\circ} 28'$  and  $20^{\circ} 50'$  north latitude and between  $74^{\circ} 0'$  and  $75^{\circ}$  east longitude, and comprises an area of 13,983 square miles, of which 13,791 is Baratswar land, the greatest distance from east to west being 201 miles and from north to south 100 miles. It consists of three districts —

I. Amrangabad.

II. Betar.

III. Parbhani.

50. The *Zila* of Amrangabad, which lies between  $19^{\circ} 22'$  and  $20^{\circ} 50'$  north latitude and between  $74^{\circ} 36'$  and  $76^{\circ} 11'$  east longitude, comprises an area of 6,160 square miles; bounded on the north by the Ajanta Hills which separate it from the *Jaila* of the Nizamat Mukhtar-ul-Mulk; on the south by the river Godavary; on the east by the Assigned Districts of Betar and the District of Parbhani; on the west by the Bombay Presidency District of Ahmednagar. The greatest distance from east to west is 105 miles, and from north to south 90 miles. The area of *Khatir* properties is 5,561 square miles, and the number of villages is 1,240. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 17,24,008; and the Police force employs 4,100 constables.

The district of Amrangabad is divided into 10 *Divani talukas* whose name, area, and population are given below:—

Taluka	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
1 Amrangabad ...	777	8,446
2 Ambur ... ..	969	1,05,725
3 Barazpur ... ..	451	55,771
4 Partur ... ..	434	46,215
5 Jalnapur ... ..	773	1,02,389
6 Kanbari ... ..	933	47,552
7 Gandapur ... ..	596	43,032
8 Bhokardan ... ..	628	48,813
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,561</b>	<b>5,32,043</b>

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 15,71,710 acres. There are 4,19,221 and 3,29,444 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

51. The most important town in the district is Aurangabad, a place of great historical interest in the annals of the Moghul Empire. In the eleventh century of the Hijra the celebrated Malik Ambar founded a small town of the name of Kharki. The town continued to flourish under that name, till the reign of Aurangzebe, who, about the year 1068 Hijra, founded the present town and gave it the name of Aurangabad, at the same time making it the capital of the Viceroyalty of the Deccan. The town continued to be the seat of Government for some time, even after the dismemberment of the Moghul Empire. The seat of the Government was removed from Aurangabad to Hyderabad, the present capital of the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, but the town has still retained its importance, being next in size to Hyderabad. It contains about fifty-four *Puras* and about 39 *Bazaars*. The town covers an area of about 1,19,575 square acres, and the population has been estimated at 80,219. There is a canal, constructed by Malik Ambar, emanating from the river Harsul. There are two sections of this canal, one passes through the Delhi gate of the town, and the other through Gaumukh and Jam Bagh, enters the town and pours its waters into a reservoir from which the town is supplied.

52. The *Zila* of Birh, which lies between  $18^{\circ} 27'$  and  $19^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude and between  $75^{\circ} 18'$  and  $76^{\circ} 42'$  east longitude, covering an area of 4,488 square miles, is bounded on the north by the river Godavery, on the south by the river Manjera, on the east by the talukas of Rajura and Palam in the Sarfkhas territory, on the west by the taluka Geovrai, the Palkhiadongar Hills and the river Sena. The greatest distance from east to west is 108 miles and from north to south 78 miles. The Raiatwari land is 3,895 square miles, and the number of Raiatwari villages is 766. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,36,006, and the Police employed numbers 538 men.

The district is divided into six talukas, whose name, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas	Area in S. M.	Population
1 Birh .....	706	81,316
2 Ambajogai .....	966	80,672
3 Patnur .....	623	88,173
4 Kaij .....	141	51,978
5 Geovrai .....	552	47,899
6 Ashti .....	607	50,912
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,895</b>	<b>1,06,380</b>

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 15,23,703 acres. There are 92,033 and 1,30,508 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

53. The *Zila* of Parbhani, which lies between 19° 6' and 20° 11' and between 75° 59' and 78° 6',

III.—*Zila* Parbhani. comprising an area of 4,335 square miles, is bounded on the north by the river

Painganga and the Assigned Districts of Berar; on the south by the river Godavery; on the east by the district of Nandur; on the west by the district of Aurangabad. The greatest distance from east to west is 112 miles and from north to south 71 miles, and its total number of villages is 1,091. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 12,52,734, and the Police employed numbers 553 men.

The district consists of six talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	Population
1 Parbhani .....	576	88,399
2 Pathri .....	1,052	99,760
3 Hadgaon .....	523	68,620
4 Aunda .....	486	62,618
5 Jantur .....	826	68,363
6 Narsi .....	872	92,042
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>4,79,802</b>

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 12,69,977 acres. There are 1,58,124 and 7,90,893 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

## II.—WESTERN DIVISION.

54. The Western Division, having the City of Bidar for its headquarters, is bounded on the north by the river Manjera and the North-Western Division; on the south by Paigah Jagir; on the west by the river Sena and the taluka of Ashti in the North-Western Division; on the east by the river Godavery and the Northern Division. It lies between  $17^{\circ} 23'$  and  $19^{\circ} 45'$  north latitude and between  $75^{\circ} 17'$  and  $78^{\circ} 3'$  east longitude, and includes an area of 12,308 square miles, of which Raiatwari land is 7,332 square miles. The greatest distance from east to west is 174 miles and from north to south 130 miles.

Western Division.

The Division is composed of three districts:—

I. Bidar.

II. Nander.

III. Naldurg.

55. The *Zila* of Bidar, lying between  $17^{\circ} 31'$  and  $18^{\circ} 52'$  north latitude and between  $76^{\circ} 13'$  and  $77^{\circ} 56'$  east longitude, includes an area of

I.—*Zila* of Bidar

4,215 square miles, bounded on the north by the Jagirs of Raja Rai Raian Bahadur, Raja Narender Bahadur and the talukas of the district of Nander; on the south by the taluka of Bhalki in the Paigah Jagir and the taluka of Dharaseon of the Sarfkhaz territory; on the east by the northern division; on the west by the district of Birh. The greatest distance from east to west is 97 miles and from north to south 70 miles. The Raiatwari land is 2,631 square miles, and its total number of villages is 637. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 8,82,034, and the Police employed numbers 599 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Bidar .....	279	28 062
2 Udgir .....	848	88,390
3 Algol .....	225	29,897
4 Rajura .....	905	1,29,086
5 Nilanga .....	374	44,632
TOTAL.....	2,631	3,20,067

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 4,09,633 acres. There are 26,700 and 88,195 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

56. The *Zila* of Nander, which lies between  $18^{\circ} 20'$  and  $19^{\circ} 15'$  north latitude and between  $76^{\circ} 20'$  and  $78^{\circ} 15'$  east longitude, covers an area of 4,122 square miles, bounded on the north by the district of Parbhani, on the south by the district of Bidar and the Jagir Kararkhar of Raje Ru Ruin, on the east by the rivers Manjira and Godavary and the district of Indur. The greatest distance from east to west is 72 miles and from north to south 68 miles. The area of *Killa* proper is 3,283 square miles and number of villages is 1,061. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 14,62,566; the Police employed numbers 731 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows:—

Taluka	Area in S. M.	Population
1 Nander . . . . .	414	81,788
2 Darghar . . . . .	212	47,240
3 Mudhole . . . . .	323	49,817
4 Kindhar . . . . .	706	1,03,475
5 Surbur . . . . .	317	90,277
6 Bismatnagar . . . . .	112	65,307
7 Ardhapur . . . . .	191	58,900
8 Bhyasa . . . . .	398	112,200
Total ..	3,283	1,86,803

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 10,93,088 acres. There are 29,051 and 6,67,937 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

57. The *Zila* of Naldurg lies between  $17^{\circ} 42'$  and  $18^{\circ} 43'$  north latitude and between  $75^{\circ} 18'$  and  $76^{\circ} 40'$  east longitude. It occupies an area of 3,971 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Manjira and the district of Birh; on the south by the Paigah Jagir and Sholapur district of the Bombay Presidency; on the east by the taluka of Bhalki of the Paigah Jagir and the taluka

of Dharaseon of the Sarfkhask territory, and the district of Bidar; on the west by the river Sena and the district of Ahmednagar in the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 282 miles, and from north to south 102 miles. The area of the Rajatwari land is 1,418 square miles, and its total number of villages is 206. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 3,95,673, and its Police employed numbers 480 men.

The district contains three talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas	Area in S. M.	POPULATION
1 Naldurg .. .. .	232	37,010
2 Tuljapur .. .. .	192	19,654
3 Ous .. .. .	694	59,695
TOTAL .	1,118	1,16,389

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,89,095 acres. There are 6,667 and 34,209 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

### III.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

58. The Southern Division has the City of Gulbarga for its headquarters, and is bounded on the north by the villages of Bhalki in the Paigah Jagir, on the south by the river Tungbhadra and the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the district of Nagar Karnul of the Gadwal Jagir, and the Patlur taluka of the Sarfkhask territory, on the west by the districts of Dharwar and Kaladgi, both in the Bombay Presidency. It is situated between 15° 3' and 17° 42' north latitude and between 75° 47' and 78° 15' east longitude; and comprises an area of 12,682 square miles, of which Rajatwari land is 10,481 square miles; the greatest distance from east to west is 150 miles and from north to south 156 miles.

The Division consists of four districts :—

- I. Gulbarga.
- II. Shorapur.
- III. Raichur.
- IV. Lingangur.



59. The *Zila* of Gulbarga lies between  $16^{\circ} 43'$  and  $17^{\circ} 41'$  north latitude and between  $76^{\circ} 19'$  and  $77^{\circ} 52'$  east longitude. It comprises

I.—*Zila* of Gulbarga.

an area of 3,314 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the rivers Bhima and Kakna, which separate the district from the district of Nagar Karnul and Shorapur; on the east by the taluka Patlur in the Sarfkhaz territory; on the west by the district of Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 88 miles, and from north to south 66 miles. The area of Raiatwari land is 3,122 square miles and its number of villages is 386. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 8,18,207, and the Police employed numbers 674 men.

The district is divided into six talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION
1 Gulbarga .....	1,217	60,932
2 Kurungal .....	263	26,832
3 Seram .....	201	20,904
4 Gurnatkal .....	419	29,587
5 Mahagon .....	628	32,907
6 Chincholi .....	364	21,267
TOTAL.....	3,122	2,01,129

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 3,64,855 acres. There are 1,15,560 and 1,29,462 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

60. The *Zila* of Shorapur lies between  $16^{\circ} 7'$  and  $17^{\circ} 13'$  north latitude and between  $76^{\circ} 18'$  and  $77^{\circ} 25'$  east longitude, comprising an area of 2,901 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the rivers Bhima and Kakna and the district of Gulbarga, on the south by the Kishtna and the district of Raichur, on the east by the district of Nagar Karnul and Gulbarga, on the west by the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 60 miles, and from north to south 63 miles, and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 398. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 6,75,395, and the Police employed numbers 417 men.

II.—*Zila* of Shorapur.

The district is divided into four talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION
1 Shorapur.....	611	61,659
2 Dehgaon .....	853	43,211
3 Andola .....	750	43,199
4 Shahpur .....	657	51,320
TOTAL...	2,901	2,02,689

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in the district, is 4,71,975 acres. There are 1,94,615 and 1,58,008 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

61. The *Zila* of Raichur is situated between  $15^{\circ} 46'$  and  $16^{\circ} 32'$  north latitude, and between  $76^{\circ} 38'$  and  $78^{\circ} 15'$  east longitude, including an area of 2,803 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Kistna and the district of Shorapur, on the south by the river Tungbhadra and the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the river Kistna and the district of Nagar Karnul, on the west by the district of Lingsugur.

The boundaries above described include Gadwal territory of 707 square miles, five villages belonging to the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, whilst three of the villages belonging to Alpur taluka of His Highness' territory are beyond the river Tungbhadra.

The greatest distance in the district from east to west is 122 miles, and from north to south 42 miles. Excluding Gadwal, which will be described hereafter, the *Khalisa* proper is 2,096 square miles, and its total number of villages is 446. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 7,84,298, and the Police employed numbers 448 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Raichur .....	480	60,249
2 Manvi ... ..	568	38,429
3 Doodrug .....	526	50,131
4 Alpur.....	203	21,451
5 Yargira .....	319	40,892
TOTAL...	2,096	2,06,152

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in the district, is 6,66,507 acres. There are 2,12,180 and 1,43,809 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

62. The *Zila* of Lingsugur lies between  $15^{\circ} 3'$  and  $16^{\circ} 20'$  north latitude, and between  $75^{\circ} 48'$

IV.—*Zila* Lingsugur

and  $77^{\circ} 2'$  east longitude, including an area

of 3,614 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Kistna and the district of Kaladgi in the Bombay Presidency, on the south by the river Tungbhadra, which separates it from the Madras Presidency district of Bellary, on the east by the district of Raichur, on the west by the Bombay Presidency district of Dharwar. The greatest distance from east to west is 72 miles, and from north to south 68 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 2,362 square miles. This does not include Gurgunta, which though included in Divani territory, is a *Peishlash* land, and will be described further on. Its total number of villages is 326. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 6,14,144, and the Police employed numbers 447 men.

The district is divided into four talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Lingsugur.....	479	32,816
2 Gangavati.....	428	37,767
3 Kushtgi .. .. .	1,003	31,886
4 Sindhnur ... ..	452	2,0691
TOTAL.....	2,362	1,23,160

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 5,84,878 acres. There are 3,88,764 and 2,13,848 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

#### IV.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

63. The Northern Division has one town of Pattancharu for its headquarters, and is bounded on the north by the rivers Painganga and Wardha, the Assigned Districts of Berar, and the Central Provinces; on the south by the district of Atraf Balda belonging

Northern Division.

to the Sarfkhas dominions, and the district of Khammam; on the east by the rivers Godavery and Wardha; on the west by the rivers Godavery and Manjera and the Western Division. It lies between  $17^{\circ} 29'$  and  $20^{\circ} 3'$  north latitude, and between  $77^{\circ} 30'$  and  $80^{\circ} 19'$  east longitude, and includes an area of 18,983 square miles, of which 18,607 is Raiatwari land. The greatest distance from east to west is 164 miles, and from north to south 162 miles.

It is divided into three districts, and one *Amaldari* or sub-district, viz :—

- I. Medak.
- II. Indur.
- III. Elgandal.
- IV. Sarpur Tandur (*Amaldari*).

64. The *Zila* of Medak lies between  $17^{\circ} 23'$  and  $18^{\circ} 19'$  north latitude, and between  $77^{\circ} 47'$  and  $78^{\circ} 33'$  east longitude, covering an area of 1,688 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Indur, on the south by the district of Atraf Balda in the Sarfkhas dominions, on the east by the district of Elgandal, and on the west by the district of Bidar. The greatest distance from east to west is 62 miles. The area of Raiatwari land is 1,401 square miles and its total number of villages is 329. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,76,664, and the Police employed numbers 582 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas	Area in S. M.	POPULATION
1 Medak .....	388	48,385
2 Tekmal .....	232	19,680
3 Kalabgur .....	266	53,005
4 Andol.....	241	34,279
5 Ramaampeth .....	274	39,066
TOTAL .....	1,401	1,94,415

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 1,36,721 acres. There are 95,568 and 4,33,255 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

65. The *Zila* of Indur lies between  $18^{\circ} 5'$  and  $19^{\circ} 37'$  north latitude and between  $77^{\circ} 30'$  and  $79^{\circ} 3'$

II.—*Zila* of Indur

east longitude, occupying an area of 4,793 square miles, bounded on the north by the sub-district of Sarpur, on the south by the district of Medak, on the east by the district of Elgandal, on the west by the rivers Manjera and Godavary and the districts of Nander and Parbhani. The greatest distance from east to west is 90 miles and from north to south 70 miles. The Raiatwari land is 4,704 square miles, and its total number of villages is 786. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 19,64,135, and the Police employed including that of the sub-district of Sarpur numbers 1,235 men.

The district contains nine talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION
1 Indur .....	943	60,171
2 Bodhan .....		24,152
3 Armur .....	703	73,006
4 Nirmal .....	519	15,337
5 Ula.....	557	12,820
6 Illareddipeth .....	225	25,875
7 Bilauli .....	269	35,881
8 Adhur.....	313	35,623
9 Baswara.....	1,175	36,150
TOTAL....	4,704	3,79,315

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 3,82,010 acres. There are 2,66,665 and 4,14,302 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

66. The *Zila* of Elgandal lies between  $17^{\circ} 42'$  and  $19^{\circ} 20'$  north latitude, and between  $78^{\circ} 20'$  and  $80^{\circ} 19'$

III.—*Zila* of Elgandal.

east longitude, covering an area of 7,480 square miles; bounded on the north by the sub-district of Sarpur; on the south by the districts of Khammam and Atraf Balda; on the east by the river Wardah and the district of Seroncha in the Central Provinces; on the west by the districts of Medak and Indur. The greatest distance from east to west is 109 miles, and from north to south 106 miles. The Raiatwari land is 7,480 square miles and its total number of villages is 1,069. Its gross rent-roll

is Rs. 24,29,120, and the Police employed in the district numbers 736 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION
1 Elgandal ... ..	899	99,368
2 Malangur .....	682	1,05,917
3 Pulas .....	1,531	1,24,959
4 Naspur .....	498	62,063
5 Gajvale .....	1,074	83,889
6 Chinnur .....	1,194	75,052
7 Mahadeopur .....	954	38,652
8 Hasanabad .....	653	1,18,020
TOTAL.....	7,480	7,07,920

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 6,20,701 acres. There are 2,52,318 and 5,54,078 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

67. The sub-district of Sarpur lies between  $18^{\circ} 59'$  and  $20^{\circ} 2'$  north latitude, and between  $77^{\circ} 49'$  and  $79^{\circ} 53'$  east longitude, comprising an area of 5,022 square miles; bounded on the north by the rivers Painganga and Wardah, on the south by the districts of Elgandal and Indur, on the east by the river Wardah, on the west by the river Painganga. Its total number of villages is 807. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 2,33,167, its Police force being incorporated with that of Indur.

The sub-district contains three talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Sarpur .....	2,090	81,334
2 Edlabad .....	2,314	82,040
3 Rajura .....	618	21,541
TOTAL.....	5,022	1,84,915

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,09,361 acres. There are 3,65,247 and 2,36,624 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

## V.—EASTERN DIVISION.

68. The Eastern Division, having the town of Bhongir for its headquarters, lies between  $15^{\circ} 55'$  and  $18^{\circ} 40'$  north latitude, and between  $77^{\circ} 12'$  and  $81^{\circ} 26'$  east longitude. Its boundaries are on the north the Northern Division, on the south the river Kishtna, on the east the river Godavery and the Madras Presidency districts of Karnul, Gantur, and Masulipatam, on the west the district of Atraf Balda and the Southern Division. It includes an area of 20,407 square miles, of which 19,459 square miles is *Khalisa* proper; and the greatest distance from east to west is 252 miles and from north to south 157 miles. The Division consists of three districts, viz.:—

I. Khammam.

II. Nalgunda.

III. Nagar Karnul.

69. The *Zila* of Khammam lies between  $16^{\circ} 40'$  and  $18^{\circ} 40'$  north latitude and between  $78^{\circ} 45'$  and  $81^{\circ} 26'$  east longitude, comprising an area of 9,779 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Elgandal, on the south by the river Kishtna and the Madras Presidency district of Gantur, on the east by the river Godavery and the Madras Presidency district of Masulipatam, on the west by the district of Elgandal and Nalgunda. But the abovementioned boundaries include the Parganah of Bandigaon of the British territory. The greatest distance in the district from east to west is 150 miles and from north to south 134 miles; and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 1,614. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 18,57,912, and the police employed numbers 847 men.

It contains nine talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Khammam.....	1,056	1,17,502
2 Madhra .....	1,293	72,313
3 Parkal .....	404	57,133
4 Kandikunda .....	1,197	56,545
5 Chirial .....	681	59,025
6 Palancha .....	2,081	43,588
7 Wardannapeth ....	837	63,234
8 Pakhal ... ..	1,782	38,786
9 Warangal .....	448	78,831
TOTAL.....	9,779	5,86,957

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 4,98,534 acres. There are 6,67,739 and 6,06,746 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

70. The *Zila* of Nalgunda lies between 16° 21' and 17° 47' north latitude and between 78° 38'

II—The *Zila* of Nalgunda. and 79° 53' east longitude, comprising an area of 4,131 square miles; bounded on

the north by the district of Khammam; on the south by the river Kistna which separates it from the Madras Presidency districts of Karnul and Gantur; on the east by the districts of Nagar Karnul and the talukas of Sarfkhas domains; on the west by the districts Atraf Balda and Nagar Karnul. But these boundaries include the Parganahs of Rai Palli and Langgari belonging to the Madras Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 77 miles, and from north to south 86 miles, and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 701. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,32,916, and the Police employed numbers 660 men.

The district contains five talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S M	POPULATION
1 Nalgunda . . . . .	669	1,16,263
2 Daval Palli . . . . .	813	66,559
3 Davarkunda . . . . .	1,103	51,406
4 Suryapeth . . . . .	638	98,174
5 Vaimalkunda . . . . .	908	35,115
TOTAL . . . . .	4,131	3,67,819

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 5,12,880 acres. There are 2,89,458 and 4,61,966 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

71. The *Zila* of Nagar Karnul is situated between 15° 55'

III—The *Zila* of Nagar and 17° 27' north latitude and between Karnul 77° 15' and 79° 22' east longitude, including an area of 6,497 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Atraf Balda, on the south by the river Kistna, which separates it from the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the district of Nalgunda, on the west by the Southern Division. The greatest distance from east to west is 102 miles and from north to south 85 miles. The Raiatwari land is 5,549



square miles and its number of villages is 748. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 14,65,897, and the police employed numbers 916 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas and two Pattis, whose names, area, and population are as follows.—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Nagar Karnul.....	1,903	54,052
2 Koelkunda .....	448	32,216
3 Narainpeth including Patti Pargi .....	323	51,761
4 Maktal.....	358	46,364
5 Kalvakurti .....	573	28,552
6 Jarcharla, including Patti Amrabad ...	196	61,245
7 Davarkadra ... ..	273	33,436
8 Ibrahim Patan .....	975	21,964
TOTAL.....	5,549	3,29,590

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,03,433 acres. There are 2,77,759 and 7,08,269 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

72. The areas in square miles of the above-mentioned districts include only those talukas which are called *Khalisa* proper or *Raiatwari*. Areas of the Districts. The number of villages and acres given for each district represents only the *Raiatwari* land, excluding *Makta* and *Peishkash*.

73. Besides the above-described divisions and the districts included in them, there is a tahsil called *Baghat*. It is situated in the suburbs of the City of Hyderabad and for administrative purposes is included in the *Sarfkhas* district of *Atraf Balda*. It contains 17 villages, with an area of 16 square miles, included in Hyderabad suburbs, and a population of 12,460 souls. Of the entire area acres 2,063 are cultivated, including fallow of one year, 1,498 cultivable waste, and 5,139 uncultivable, including village sites, gardens, &c. The rent-roll of the tahsil is Rs. 1,94,242. Tahsil Baghat.

74. The City of Hyderabad, which is contained within the walls, and is the capital of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, is situated between 17° 23' north latitude, and 78° 33' east longitude. City.

It has an area of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles and a population of 1,23,675 souls. The strength of the Police stationed there called *Kotwali-Andarun-i-Balda* numbers 1,487 men.

75. The portion of the City outside the fortifications is called the Suburbs. The area of the Suburbs, including the Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad and Railway Station, is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  square miles with a population of 2,31,287 souls. Its Police strength numbers 1,757 men excluding Residency Bazaars and Secunderabad.

76. The description of the Divani territory gives the area, population, and number of villages of Raiatwari territory, that is, it excludes the number of *Makta* and *Peishkash* villages, also their population, which are given below. The rent-roll is for the whole *Khalisa* territory.

District.	No. of <i>Makta</i> Villages.	No. of <i>Peishkash</i> Villages.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULA- TION.
1	2	3	4	5
Bidar .....	11	.....	.....	6,159
Nander .....	40	.....	.....	23,689
Elgandal .....	66	.....	.....	44,143
Indur .....	66	.....	.....	39,044
Medak .....	30	.....	.....	16,571
Sarpur Tandur .....	89	.....	.....	15,547
Birh.....	3	.....	.....	4,219
Khaminam .....	32	.....	.....	8,155
Nagar Karnul .....	403	.....	948	1,23,876
Nalgunda .....	42	.....	.....	19,653
Gulbarga .....	39	.....	.....	12,234
Shorapur .....	62	.....	.....	31,493
Lingsugur .....	...	35	242	12,588
Raichur .....	48	217	707	94,641
TOTAL.....	931	252	1,897	4,52,012

77. In the following statement the figures represent the totals of *Khalisa* proper, *Maktas* and *Peishkash*; the two latter have been included in the districts in which they are respectively situated. It also includes the City, Suburbs, and Secunderabad.

ABSTRACT OF CIVIL DIVISIONS.—Showing the Area, Population and Rent-roll of the Civil Divisions of the Divani Territory.

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	No. of Talukas in each District.	No. of towns and Villages in each District.	Rent-roll. H. S. Rs.	AREA IN ACRES.				Police Strength.
							Cultivated, including Fallow of one year.	Cultivable Waste.	Uncultivable.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Western.	Aurangabad .....	5,561	5,32,643	8	1,240	17,24,398	15,74,740	4,49,221	3,29,444	28,53,405	833
	Birh .....	3,895	4,10,549	6	769	11,36,006	15,23,703	92,033	4,30,508	20,46,244	538
	Parbhani .....	4,335	4,79,802	6	1,091	12,52,734	12,69,977	1,58,124	7,90,893	22,18,994	553
	Total .....	13,791	14,22,994	20	3,100	41,13,188	43,08,420	6,99,378	15,50,845	66,18,643	1,954
	Bidar .....	2,631	3,26,326	5	648	8,82,034	4,03,633	26,509	88,495	5,24,687	599
Western.	Nander .....	3,283	5,13,352	8	1,104	14,62,566	10,08,088	29,054	6,87,937	17,00,079	781
	Naldurg .....	1,418	1,40,369	3	203	3,95,673	3,89,095	6,067	34,209	4,29,971	460
	Total .....	7,332	9,86,167	16	1,958	27,40,273	18,01,816	62,230	7,90,841	26,54,687	1,800
Southern.	Gulbarga .....	3,122	2,16,603	6	425	8,18,307	3,04,855	1,15,560	1,29,462	6,09,877	674
	Shorapur .....	2,901	2,34,182	4	430	6,75,395	4,71,975	1,94,615	1,58,008	8,34,598	417
	Raichur .....	2,873	3,00,793	5	711	7,84,298	6,66,507	2,12,480	1,43,809	10,22,796	448
	Lingsugur .....	2,604	1,35,748	4	361	6,14,144	5,84,878	3,88,764	2,18,848	11,87,490	447
	Total .....	11,430	8,87,386	19	1,957	28,92,044	20,88,215	9,11,419	6,45,127	36,44,561	1,986
Northern.	Medak .....	1,401	2,10,986	5	359	11,76,664	1,36,721	95,568	4,33,255	6,05,544	582
	Indur .....	4,704	4,18,359	9	852	13,64,135	3,82,010	2,66,465	4,14,303	10,32,977	1,235
	Elgandal .....	7,450	7,52,063	8	1,135	24,29,120	6,20,701	2,52,318	5,54,078	14,27,097	736
	Sarpur Tandur .....	5,022	2,00,462	3	586	2,33,167	3,09,361	3,65,247	2,86,624	9,11,232	*
	Total .....	18,607	15,81,870	25	3,242	58,08,086	14,48,793	9,79,798	16,38,259	40,66,850	2,553
Eastern.	Khammam .....	9,779	5,95,112	9	1,646	18,57,912	4,98,534	6,67,739	6,04,746	17,73,019	887
	Nalgunda .....	4,131	3,87,472	5	743	11,32,916	5,12,880	2,69,458	4,61,966	12,04,304	600
	Nagar Karnul .....	6,497	4,53,466	8	1,151	14,65,897	3,03,483	2,77,759	7,08,269	12,89,461	916
	Total .....	20,407	14,36,050	22	3,540	44,56,725	13,14,847	12,34,956	17,76,981	43,26,784	2,463
	Beghat (in Atraf Balda) .....	...	12,460	1	17	1,94,242	2,013	1,498	5,189	8,700	...
Eastern.	City .....	21	1,28,675	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,487
	Suburb .....	194	2,51,987	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,757
	Total .....	71,639	66,31,889	109	13,819	74,01,908	1,10,24,154	88,69,970	64,06,992	2,18,20,425	14,000

## II.

## SECTION FOURTH.

## HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

78. The Assigned Districts of Berar comprise an area of 17,711\* square miles and 26,72,673 population according to the Census Report for 1881. It is divided into 6 districts, 22 talukas and 5,585 towns and villages. It is intermediate in size between Switzerland and Greece,† and contains now about the same population as the smaller, and nearly double that which the larger country contained at the last Census :—

Province.	POPULATION.	Area in Square Miles.
Switzerland ..... 1870	26,69,147	15,233
Berar..... 1881	26,72,673	17,711
Greece ..... 1871	14,57,894	19,941

79. The province of Berar, together with the Raichur Doab (East and West) and Naldrug districts with an area of 26,000 square miles, was assigned in 1263 Fasli corresponding to 1853 A.D., to the management in trust called *Talukdari Amani* of the British Resident for the time being in Hyderabad, for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent, and that of Appa Desai's *Chauth*, and the allowances of Mahipat Ram's family, and of certain Mahratta pensioners, as well as for the payment of the interest on the debt due to the Honourable East India Company, amounting to about fifty lakhs of Rupees. The Assigned Districts of Berar, as also Raichur (East and West), and Naldrug, were assessed at an annual gross revenue of fifty lakhs of Hyderabad currency, which was made up from the following sources :—

1. Assigned from *Khalisa Raiatwari Lands*.....Rs. 32,58,775
2. From *Sarfkhas* ..... „ 18,438
3. By the resumption of *Tankhah Jagir Mahals* „ 7,97,116
4. By the confiscation of *Zat Jagirs* ..... „ 7,51,604

**TOTAL... Rs. 48,25,933**

\* Out of this there are 5,011 square miles of Jagir and Inam lands.

† Vide the Report on the Census of Berar, by E. T. Kille, p. 28.

The above items are given according to the records of the Daftar Divani for 1263 Fasli. For details of this see Appendix D.

All the Sarfkhas talukas in the Berar and Raichur Doab, and other villages in Lohara, Gunjoti, and Alund talukas, and certain personal Jagirs, with the Jagir talukas belonging to the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and Shams-ul-Omra Bahadur's taluka of Afzalpur were left to the revenue management of officers appointed for that purpose by His Highness' Government.

80. According to the details of Parganahs and talukas inserted in the Schedule A of the treaty of the above assignment in 1853, the net yield of the territory thus assigned, exclusive of *Deh-Sadir*, *Rusums*, *Muktas*, *Yeomias*, *Inams*, and all other charitable allowances amounted to Rs. 47,73,433, as shown in the following abstract:—

	Rupees.
The district in Berar Paianghat, lying to the north of the range of hills which extends from Ajunta on the west, to Wun near the Wardha on the east.....	30,60,307
District in the Raichur Doab, bounded by the river Kishtna and Tungbhadra on the north, south and east, and the Honourable East India Company's frontier belonging to the Bombay Presidency in the west .....	11,51,342
Districts on His Highness' western frontier bordering on the Honourable East India Company's Bombay Collectorates of Ahmednagar and Sholapur .....	13,183
In lieu of the deficiency in the originally estimated value of the western districts bordering on the Sholapur and Ahmednagar Collectorates transferred to the British management; also in lieu of certain Sarfkhas villages in the valley of Berar, and the Jagir of Bhum belonging to Arjun Raja, certain Parganahs from Berar Balaghat were assigned ... ..	5,48,601
<b>TOTAL ... Rs.</b>	<b>47,73,433</b>

Soon after it was discovered that some mistakes had been made in estimating the value of some of the assigned Parganahs and villages in the Berar Balaghat, which were transferred in lieu of the supposed deficiency in the originally estimated value of the western districts, and in consequence of this certain Parganahs, *kusbahs*, (towns and villages in the Berar Balaghat) yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 3,13,133 were re-transferred to His Highness' immediate authority, about four months after the original assignment.

81. The provisions of the treaty of 1853, which required the submission of annual accounts of the Restored Districts Assigned Districts to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levying of the 5 per cent. duty on goods under the commercial treaty of 1802 A.D. In order to remove these difficulties, and at the same time to mark the high esteem in which His Highness was held by Her Majesty the Queen, a new treaty was concluded on the 7th December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due to the East India Company was cancelled, and the districts of Dharaseon and the Raichur Doab consisting of 11,328 square miles out of the Assigned Districts were restored to His Highness. However at the same time several talukas belonging to His Highness' Sarfkhas, and His Excellency the Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk's Jagirs, situated in Berar, comprising an area of 3,014 square miles, and yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 3,77,005-15-6, were transferred to the Resident's management in trust, as it was called, to make up a gross revenue of Rs. 32,00,000 British currency, for the remaining Assigned Districts. In addition to these, some villages in the Parbhani district, yielding Rs. 1,42,391-6-0 annually, were also transferred to the Resident's management, thus making a total of Rs. 10,19,397-5-6 *per annum*.

82. The revenue of the restored districts the Raichur Doab and Dharaseon amounted to 33,11,228 H. S. Rupees, and that of the newly assigned territory, as described above, amounted to Rs. 10,19,397; so, in fact, the districts yielding only Rs. 22,91,831 were restored.

The revenue of the restored districts for the year 1859-60 is as follows :—

	British Currency.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Raichur for 1859-60, corresponding with 1269 F.	12,22,180	13	10
Dharaseon 1859-60, corresponding with 1269 F...	8,18,818	6	6
Narsi and other 189 villages, from the East and West Berar .....	86,061	8	11
	21,27,000	13	3

This amount when converted into Halli Sica Rupees at the rate of 128 H. S. Rs. to 100 British Currency amounted to—

Raichur.			
	Rs.	a.	p.
Raichur, East .....	10,85,625	5	9
Raichur, West, and Lingsugur .....	5,62,317	13	10
Koppal, now Jagir....	3,97,371	3	11
			20,45,314 7 6
Dharaseon.			
Naldrug district .....	5,08,496	10	11
Dharaseon, &c., now Sarfkhas .....	6,50,354	4	11
			11,58,850 15 10
Narsi, &c.....			1,07,063 7 1
			33,11,228 14 5

Col Malleson quoted

83. Colonel Malleson remarks regarding the Assigned Districts :

“ It deserved to be recorded that so greatly did the revenue of the ceded districts rise under British Administration that at the end of two years they were found so much to exceed the requirements, that the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, restored to the Nizam's territory, territories yielding three lakhs of Rupees. His successor, Lord Canning, subsequently, in 1860, restored all the districts that had been ceded, with the exception of Berar, the revenues of which were found to cover the entire cost of the contingent.”\*

\* The Native States of India, by Colonel G. B. Malleson, C. S. I., p. 294, London, 1875.

Colonel Malleson however is in error on two points. The territory yielding three lakhs of Rupees was not restored after two years; it was restored in October of the same year in which it was assigned, or, correctly speaking, within three months of the assignment.

The restoration took place not on account of the revenues of the Assigned Districts being much increased, but owing to the mistakes committed by the Daftardars (Raja Rai Raian Bahadurs Amanatwunt), in furnishing the current amount of the revenues of the districts which were subsequently assigned. The Daftardars are always inaccurate in such matters, and no reliance can be placed upon their accounts. They generally quote the figures of the ancient standard of rent-roll called "*Kamil*," and very seldom give the actual revenues of the present time, which are termed "*Mahasil*." Besides, at that time every department of the State was mismanaged. The revenues were either farmed or made over to a Government agent on the Talukdari system. In each case the gross revenue or real state of affairs was never disclosed.

The faulty account of the annual revenue of the district proposed to be assigned was prepared in a great hurry and in confusion by the Daftardars, the Minister Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk being at the point of death, the Resident importunate, and the accounts as usual not posted up for several years past. The *Madákhil and Makhárij* (the general accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the State) for the year of assignment, 1263 F. set down the annual gross revenue of the Assigned Districts at Rs. 48,25,933, when the Schedules **A** and **B** appended to the treaty of 1853 (Aitchison's "Treaties and Engagements," Vol. V., pp. 216-221), show the net amount as Rs. 47,73,433, whereas the demand and assignment was made for 50 lakhs gross receipts. Nothing short of that amount would have been accepted, nor would the difference between the gross and net amounts, as shown in the *Madákhil and Makhárij*, and Schedules **A** and **B** of the treaty, have been so insignificant. In fact territories yielding a larger amount than 50 lakhs were assigned, and soon afterwards, within three months of the assignment, a portion of the same yielding Rs. 3,13,188 was restored.



Colonel Meadows Taylor, who was placed in charge of the Assigned District of Dharaseon as Deputy Commissioner, gives an instance of the carelessness evinced by the Dattandars as regards their accounts. He writes, "If I had taken the province according to the estimates on order of transfer of the late Minister and the *Daftardars* of Hyderabad, I should have had a revenue of about *two and half lakhs*, and a few scattered portions of territory, and there would have remained within my boundary line large tracts of country not under my jurisdiction. This would have caused much confusion and vexatious embarrassments, and probably constant disputes would have arisen. Now, when I had got altogether in a kind of ring-fence, as it were, I found that I should have about *eleven and a half lakhs* of Hyderabad."\* He continues, "I did not know what the revenue of the whole district might amount to, and the accounts received from Hyderabad, if not actually designed to mislead, were at all events most incorrect and incomprehensible, proving to be of no use whatever."†

Colonel Malleson was perhaps misinformed when he wrote that in 1860 all the districts were restored with the exception of Berar. In 1861, while the Raichur Doab and Dharaseon districts were restored, Pathrud and Murtizapur, Sarfkhias and Jagir talukas and other *Khalisa* villages, comprising more than 3,000 square miles, and yielding an annual revenue of 10,19,397 Rupees, were assigned for the first time.

84. In the first two or three years of the British Administration, the revenues of Berar did not rise, owing to an expansion of cultivation, but mainly by resumptions of Jagirs and Inam lands and by a considerable reduction in abatements from the village assessments for village expenses and charitable allowances. Mr. A. C. (now Sir Alfred) Lyall, when Commissioner of West Berar, writes in the "Berar Gazetteer" regarding the British Administration in Berar: "The net land revenue cleared by the treasury for the first revenue year of British management exceeded the amount for previous year, because, although receipts were less, the outgoings to be set against them had been greatly reduced. The

\* "The Story of my Life," by the late Col. Meadows Taylor, edited by his daughter, p. 292, A D. 1878

† *Ibid* p. 298.

increase must also be attributed mainly to the collections from Jagu lands relinquished by the Jagindars, and to the sequestration pending enquiry of many man or rent-free holders." \* He further says "Even in 1853, when the Nizam's Talukdars had in North Berar made over to us a squeezed orange, we began by attempting to collect the extraordinary rates to which the land revenue had been run up by predecessors, whence it may be guessed that the agriculturists did not at once discover the blessings of British rule." †

85. The province of Berar, already assigned, including the Sarskhas Talukas and Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk's Jagir comprised therein, and such additional districts adjoining thereto as sufficed to make up a gross revenue of (32) thirty two lakhs of Rupees of the British Government currency, was to be held, according to the Treaty of 1861, by the British Government, in trust for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, Appa Desai's *Chauth*, the allowances to Mahipat Ram's family, and certain *Salianailurs* (pensioners). His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah agreed to forego all demands for an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Assigned Districts ; and the British Government agreed to pay to His Highness any surplus amount that may hereafter accrue after defraying all charges described above and all future expenses of administration, the amount of such expenses being entirely at the discretion of the British Government.

\* Gazetteer for Hindustan Assigned Districts, commonly called Burar, 1870, Edited by A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of West Burar, p. 257.

† *Ibid* p 97

85. The following is a General Statement of the Area and Population of Berar :—

District.	Talukas	Area in Square Miles	Number of Villages.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.		Total Population	Total Males.	Total Females.
				Occupied.	Unoccupied			
AMRAOTI .....	Amraoti .. .. .	672	248	29,359	2,641	1,63,450	85,333	78,123
	Chandur .....	855	298	30,515	1,984	1,71,611	88,813	82,798
	Morsi .. .. .	622	212	22,650	741	1,29,648	66,503	63,125
	Muntzapur .. ..	610	257	19,630	1,179	1,10,573	57,342	53,231
	Total	2,759	1,015	1,02,190	6,545	5,75,328	2,98,011	2,77,277
AKOLA .....	Akola .....	739	285	23,632	2,353	1,39,421	72,560	66,861
	Akot .....	518	221	23,432	1,870	1,11,253	74,755	69,498
	Balapur .....	570	168	17,533	2,192	1,07,209	55,739	51,461
	Jalgaon .....	392	165	19,428	1,464	1,05,739	54,434	51,305
	Khamgaon .....	441	131	17,182	1,777	96,179	50,558	45,621
	Total	2,660	970	1,01,507	9,056	5,92,792	3,08,040	2,84,746
ELLICHPUR .....	Ellichpur .....	409	213	27,039	2,317	1,48,041	76,514	71,527
	Daryapur .....	505	207	23,111	1,342	1,23,109	63,859	59,250
	Melghat .....	1,049	313	7,911	386	42,655	22,217	20,438
	Total	2,623	733	58,061	3,915	3,13,805	1,62,590	1,51,215
BULDANA .....	Chikhli .....	1,049	273	22,056	1,504	1,40,011	71,595	68,416
	Malkapur .....	790	299	31,911	3,009	1,68,508	86,478	82,030
	Mehkar .....	1,005	315	20,275	895	1,31,244	67,170	64,074
	Total	2,844	887	74,242	5,408	3,39,763	1,65,243	1,74,520
WUN .....	Yectmal .....	903	276	19,690	1,265	1,07,846	55,877	51,969
	Darwa .....	1,062	323	23,808	1,571	1,32,788	68,448	64,340
	Kulpur .....	1,079	275	11,737	936	78,814	40,194	38,620
	Wun .....	857	265	13,350	679	72,054	36,952	35,702
	Total	3,901	1,139	71,585	4,451	3,92,102	2,01,491	1,90,611
BASIM .....	Basim .....	1,051	322	25,043	1,204	1,57,690	81,565	76,125
	Mangrul .....	634	206	13,268	836	76,142	39,426	36,716
	Pusad .....	1,273	311	20,101	1,311	1,25,051	64,080	60,971
	Total	2,958	841	58,412	3,351	3,58,883	1,85,071	1,73,812
GRAND TOTAL		17,711	5,585	4,66,027	33,856	26,72,073	13,80,492	12,92,181

86. Since the assignment during H. II. the Navvab Nasir-ud-Dowlah's reign and during the whole period of H. H. the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur's reign both their Highnesses had been constantly asserting and pressing their claims to the restoration of the whole of the Assigned Districts.

Application for the restoration of Berar.

His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung had a long cherished desire to receive back Berar. This subject continually occupied his mind since he filled the office of the Divan. And the solemn injunctions of his two last sovereigns had made it a duty of the most sacred obligation upon him to seek its accomplishment. The assignment, which was effected in the last hours of his uncle (Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk), had left a reproach on his family in the eyes both of the sovereign and people of the country. When Sir Salar Jung made an application for its restoration about the time that the surrender of Mysore by the British was under consideration and failed, His late Highness observed that the reproach on the Minister's family had not been removed. In September 1872, His Excellency the Prime Minister, after consultation with his colleague, Navvab Shams-ul-Omra, the Co-Regent, submitted for the approval and assent of the British Government that a "capital sum, sufficient to secure the payment of that force (the Hyderabad Contingent) as heretofore under the treaty of 1853, should be accepted from this State by the British Government and the Assigned Districts be restored to the Administration and the Government of the Nizam." The consent of the British Government was further requested to obtain from British subjects the loan requisite for carrying out this proposal, if Act 37, Geo. III., C. 152, S. 28, was considered to be still in force.

"This scheme" (of the restoration of Berar) observed Sir Salar Jung, "will not only furnish a proper security and be a deposit of treasure of His Highness the Nizam, but increase the credit of His Highness' Government, and will help this Government in constructing the long-contemplated Railway line connecting the State Railway with the Kumum and Sasty Coal Mines." "The restoration of the District," continued the Prime Minister, "will enable our Government to reduce the cost of management materially by the employment of many of our Government servants. The payment of this loan will be very easily made from the revenues of Berar,

as also by the profits of the proposed Railway, but more particularly by the sale of Coal. Other public works will also be assisted by the proceeds from these sources."—[*Vide* the Co-Regent's published letter to the Resident, dated 19th September 1872.]

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, after giving his most careful consideration to the proposal, regretted that he was unable to entertain it, because the provision of a territorial guarantee was one of the fundamental principles of both territories, and because, moreover, the Minister's proposal appeared to require the borrowing of a large sum of money from English and other capitalists, upon the security of the Nizam's revenue, a measure which His Excellency in Council considered to be likely to occasion serious complications in relation with the British Government and the Hyderabad State. The Secretary of State for India in his Despatch, dated 19th March 1874, coincided with the Government of India's decision, and observed that the Act in question had not been repealed by any subsequent Statute, and that the policy which it embodied would be vigilantly maintained by Her Majesty's Government.

87. This subject was again mooted in 1877. His Excellency the Viceroy gave verbal permission (on the 2nd January) to the Navvab Sir Salar Jung to apply for the restoration of Berar after the withdrawal of his previous applications.

The question mooted again.  
The Secretary of State's reply to the Navvab's memorial of 7th February 1877 was dated 19th March 1878, and received here on the 27th May 1878. Lord Salisbury remarked in his reply to the Viceroy's covering letter, dated 11th June 1877, as follows:—

"It is manifest that the treaty does not convey any absolute cession of Berar. Lord Dalhousie appears to have desired such an arrangement, but the Nizam entertained insuperable objections to it, and no attempt was made to force it on him. If the cession had been absolute, the entire sovereignty would have passed to the British Crown. No transfer of sovereignty in fact took place, but the territory remained among the dominions of the Nizam, as it had been before the treaty was assigned. The Nizam retained unimpaired all the personal dignity which this sovereignty

had previously conferred upon him, and the net revenue of the Province, after all charges of Administration have been defrayed, has ever since been paid into his treasury. All that he parted with was the actual conduct of the Administration. So far the limited nature of the assignment is clearly borne out by the language of the treaties, and has always been scrupulously recognized in practice by Her Majesty's Government." His Lordship concluded by writing, "Your Excellency, in replying to his appeal on the part of the Ministers to the favour of the Crown, has noticed the inconvenience of discussing questions of this kind while the Nizam, on whose behalf they are professedly raised, is himself a minor. In this opinion I entirely concur."

His Excellency Navvab Sir Salar Jung on the part of his colleague Navvab Shams-ul-Omra and himself stated in writing on the 11th June 1878 that "we fully accept the decision of the Secretary of State, as conveyed in the above Despatch, and will take no steps whatever in the matter during the minority of His Highness."

**GENERAL STATEMENT of AREA and POPULATION of Khalisa  
and Jagirs in H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions.**

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.	AURANGABAD.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Aurangabad .....	777	168	83,446
			Ambar .....	969	216	1,05,525
			Baizapur .....	451	111	55,671
			Pattan .....	434	124	46,215
			Jalnapur .....	773	168	1,02,389
			Kanharh .....	933	164	47,552
			Gandapur .....	596	159	43,032
			Bhokardan .....	628	130	48,813
			Total .....	5,561	1,240	5,32,643
		Jagirs.	Dhavada .....	...	39	15,822
			Jafarabad .....	...	46	14,271
			Tambhurni .....	...	36	11,060
			Ghatnandur .....	...	30	10,287
			Ajunta .....	198	18	6,588
			Takli .....	...	17	5,996
			Dongargaon .....	...	25	5,285
			Seoli .....	...	30	8,652
			Miscellaneous Vil- lages .....	...	247	81,258
			Total.....	198	488	1,59,219
		Sarfkhas.	Sillode .....	307	49	29,474
			Khuldabad or Roza.	94	32	7,962
			Total.....	401	81	37,436
			Total District.....	6,160	1,809	7,29,298





Divisons.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N.-W. DIVN.			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari.) .....	13,791	3,097	14,18,775
			Maktas .. .. .	...	3	4,219
			Jagirs .. .. .	198	880	3,75,494
			Sarfkhas .. .. .	994	163	74,149
			Total Division .. ..	14,983	4,143	18,72,637
WESTERN DIVISION.	BIDAR.	Khalisa proper (Raiatwari).	Bidar.....	279	48	28,062
			Udgir.....	848	148	88,390
			Algol .....	225	38	29,897
			Rajura .....	905	335	1,29,086
			Nilanga .....	374	68	44,632
			Total.....	2,631	637	3,20,067
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	11	6,159
		Jagirs.	Bhalki .....	128	53	29,726
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	263	1,40,433
			Total.....	128	316	1,70,159
		Sarfkhas.	Karamungi .....	217	61	26,111
			Aurad .....	174	56	24,406
			Humnabad .....	5	3	7,828
			Total.....	396	120	58,345

WESTERN DIVISION.		Divisions.		Districts.		Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.		Talukas.		Area in Square Miles.		Number of Towns and Villages.		Total Population Both Sexes.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
NANDUR.	BIDAR.	Paigah.	Chincholi .....	192	43	42,954											
			Naramkhair .....	248	94	39,837											
			Hasnabad .....	141	76	31,641											
			Partappur .....	141	66	43,369											
			Walindi .....	69	20	8,760											
			Ekehi .....	26	14	11,041											
			Chitgopa .....	243	83	60,977											
			Total .....	1,060	396	2,38,579											
			Total District .....	4,215	1,480	7,93,309											
			NANDUR.	Khalisa Proper (Kandwar).	Nander ... ..	444	196	84,788									
Daghlur .....	242	109			47,240												
Mudhole .....	323	96			49,817												
Kandhar .....	706	216			1,03,475												
Sarbar .....	317	85			39,027												
Basmalnagar ....	452	151			65,407												
Ardhapur .....	491	130			58,909												
Bhynsa .....	308	81			41,200												
Total .....	3,283	1,064			4,89,863												
NANDUR.	Maktas	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....			...	40	23,689										
		Jagirs.	Madnur .....	...	27	11,541											
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	165	1,01,164											
			Total .....	...	212	1,12,705											

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WESTERN DIVISION.	NANDER.	Sarfkhas.	Palam .....	624	179	65,079
			Kharka Bara Halli..	104	70	37,163
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	2	2,257
			Total.....	728	251	1,04,499
		Paigah.	Kundalwadi .....	71	11	11,019
			Kotgir .....	40	22	11,260
			Total.....	111	33	22,279
			Total District.....	4,122	1,600	7,53,035
	NALDRUG.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Naldrug.....	232	52	37,040
			Tuljapur .....	492	72	49,654
			Ousa .....	694	82	59,695
			Total.....	1,418	206	1,46,389
		Jagirs.	Bhum .....	287	43	19,015
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	49	26,595
			Total.....	287	92	45,610
		Sarfkhas.	Dharaseon, including Bemli.....	591	93	68,190
			Kalum .....	268	73	39,929
			Parenda .....	477	116	46,664
			Wasi .....	296	101	51,544
			Total.....	1,632	383	2,06,327

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	4	6	5	6	7
WESTERN DIVISION.	NALDRUG.	Paigah.	Lohara .....	153	125	63,282
			Gunjoti .....	263	75	39,604
			Alund .....	218	65	30,508
			Alur .....	...	20	7,087
			Total.....	634	285	1,40,481
			Total District.....	3,971	966	5,38,807
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari) .....	7,332	1,907	9,56,319
			Maktas .....	...	51	29,848
			Jagirs .....	415	620	3,28,474
			Sarfkhas .....	2,756	754	3,69,171
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	GULBARGA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Paigah .....	1,805	714	4,01,339
			Total Division.....	12,308	4,046	20,85,151
			Gulbarga .....	1,217	97	69,932
			Kurangal .....	263	22	26,832
			Seram .....	201	39	20,904
		Maktas	Gurmatkal.....	449	90	29,587
			Mahagaon .....	628	84	32,907
			Chincholi .....	364	54	24,267
			Total.....	3,122	386	2,04,429
			Villages. Miscel- laneous .....	...	39	12,234

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	GULBARGA.	Jagirs.	Kaliani .....	...	85	36,709
			Kcsgi.....	...	18	20,231
			Tandur .....	...	62	13,953
			Pedvemal .....	...	45	12,712
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	147	71,560
			Total.....	...	357	1,55,165
		Sarfkhas.	Wodehan, &c. ....	...	18	4,973
		Paigah.	Mungulgi .....	{ Included in Chin- choli. }	10	3,622
			Ferozabad .....	{ Included in Gul- barga. }	36	21,331
			Mashal .....	Do.	37	21,092
			Afzalpur .....	192	35	12,595
			Chitapur .....	...	31	16,791
			Nargunda .....	{ Included in Mah- agaon. }	18	6,112
			Ratkal .....	Do.	19	12,081
			Total.....	192	186	93,624
			Total District.....	3,314	986	4,70,425

Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population, Both Sexes.
2	3	4	5	6	7
SHORAPUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Shorapur .....	641	121	64,659
		Dehgaon .....	853	76	43,211
		Andola .....	750	102	43,499
		Shahpur .....	657	99	51,320
		Total.....	2,901	398	2,02,689
	Maktas.	Amarchinta .....	...	49	29,171
		Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	13	2,322
		Total.....	...	62	31,493
	Jagirs ...	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	177	53,420
		Total District.....	2,901	637	2,87,602
RAICHUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Raichur .....	480	107	60,249
		Manvi .....	568	90	33,429
		Deodrug .....	526	122	50,131
		Alpur.....	203	42	21,451
		Yargira .....	319	85	40,892
		Total.....	2,096	446	2,06,152
	Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	48	12,033
	Peishkash ...	Gadwal .....	707	217	82,608
	Jagirs ...	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	53	14,316
		Total District.....	2,803	764	3,15,100

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	LINGSUGUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Lingsugur .....	479	94	32,816
			Gangavati .....	428	88	37,767
			Kushtgi .....	1,003	99	31,886
			Sindhur .....	452	45	20,691
			Total...	2,362	326	1,23,160
		Peishkash ...	Gurgunta .....	242	35	12,588
	Jagirs.		Koppal .....	1,010	158	59,884
			Elburga .....			
			Anagundi .....	...	17	4,044
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	289	75,000
	Total Division.		Total...	1,010	567	1,94,451
			Total District...	3,614	928	3,30,199
N. DIVN.	MEDAK.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari) .....	10,481	1,556	7,36,430
			Maktas .....	...	149	55,760
			Peishkash .....	949	252	95,196
			Jagirs .....	1,010	1,154	4,17,352
			Sarfkhas .....	...	18	4,973
			Paigah... ..	192	186	93,624
			Total Division...	12,632	3,315	14,03,385
			Medak .....	388	66	48,385
			Tekmal .....	232	65	19,680
			Kalabgur .....	266	82	53,005
			Andol .....	241	59	34,279
			Ramainampeth .....	274	57	39,066
			Total .....	1,401	329	1,94,415

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	MEDAK.	Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	30	16,571
		Jagirs.	Dundigal .....	...	26	13,584
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	115	42,856
			Total...	...	141	56,440
		Sarkhas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	3	4,600
		Paigah.	Hathnura .....	237	26	13,584
			Narsapur .....		27	8,820
			Total...	237	53	21,904
		Total District .....		1,688	556	2,93,980
	INDUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Indur.....	943	99	60,171
			Bodhan .....		46	24,452
			Armur .....	703	119	73,006
			Nirmal .....	519	111	45,337
			Ula .....	557	123	42,820
			Illareddipeth.....	225	64	25,875
			Bilauli .....	269	84	35,881
			Adlur.....	313	71	35,623
			Baswara .....	1,175	69	36,150
		Total...		4,704	786	3,79,315
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	66	32,044



Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	INDUR.	Jagirs.	Gandhari .....	...	30	10,637
			Kowlas .....	...	25	10,148
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	203	1,11,423
			Total...	...	258	1,32,208
	Paigah.		Elgadup.....	89	54	12,231
			Total District...	4,793	1,164	5,62,798
	ELGANDAL.	Khalisa Proper (Rauatwari).	Hasanabad .....	653	150	1,18,020
			Elgandal .....	899	150	99,368
			Malangur .....	682	132	1,05,917
			Pulas .....	1,531	212	1,24,959
			Nasipur .....	493	86	62,063
			Gajvala .....	1,074	104	83,889
			Chinnur.....	1,194	144	75,052
			Mahadeopur .....	954	91	38,652
			Total...	7,480	1,069	7,07,920
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	66	44,143
		Jagirs.	Pedda Palli .....	...	33	37,133
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	237	1,55,976
			Total...	...	270	1,93,109
		Sarf- khas. }	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	24	16,000
			Total District...	7,480	1,429	9,61,172

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	AMAJDARI OF SARPUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Sarpur .....	2,090	371	81,334
			Eolabad.....	2,314	337	82,010
			Rajura .....	618	99	21,541
			Total..	5,022	807	1,84,915
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	89	15,517
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	62	13,769
			Total District ..	5,022	958	2,14,231
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari) .....	18,607	2,991	14,66,565
			Maktas .....	...	251	1,15,305
			Jagirs .....	...	731	3,95,526
EASTERN DIVISION.	KHAMMAM.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Sarkhas .....	...	27	20,600
			Paigah .....	376	107	34,135
			Total Division.....	18,983	4,107	20,32,131
			Khammam .....	1,056	191	1,17,502
			Madhra .....	1,293	169	72,313
			Parkal .....	404	101	57,133
			Kandikunda .....	1,197	126	56,545
			Chirial .....	681	117	59,025
			Palancha .....	2,081	433	43,588
			Wardannapeth .....	837	115	63,234
			Pakhal .....	1,782	232	38,786
			Warangal .....	448	130	78,831
			Total.....	9,770	1,314	5,86,957

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EASTERN DIVISION.	KHAMMAM.	Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	32	8,155
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	195	73,107
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	8	7,527
		Total District .....		9,779	1,849	6,75,746
	NALGUNDA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nalgunda .....	669	183	1,16,265
			Daval Palli .....	813	137	66,559
			Davarkunda .....	1,103	142	51,406
			Suryapeth .....	638	169	98,474
			Vaimulkunda .....	908	70	35,115
		Total ...		4,131	701	3,67,819
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	42	19,653
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	201	1,03,232
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	3	3,486
		Total District .....		4,131	947	4,94,190

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EASTERN DIVISION.	NAGAR KARNUL.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nagar Karnul .....	1,903	129	54,052
			Koelkunda .....	448	83	32,216
			Narainpeth, including Patti Pargi...	323	83	51,761
			Maktal .....	358	81	46,364
			Kalvakurti .....	573	68	28,552
			Jarcharla, including Patti Amrabad ...	696	195	61,245
			Davarkadara.....	273	55	33,436
			Ibrahim Pattan .....	975	54	21,964
			Total.....	5,549	748	3,29,590
		Maktas.	Wanparti .....	948	131	48,974
			Jatpol .....	...	98	27,382
			Gopalpeth .....	...	33	14,296
			Narkhoda ..	...	16	5,399
			Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	125	27,825
		Total.....	948	403	1,23,876	
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous... ..	...	224	91,923
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	13	2,305
		Total District...	6,497	1,888	5,47,694	
		Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari) .....	19,459	3,063	12,84,366
			Maktas .....	948	477	1,51,684
			Jagirs .....	...	620	2,68,262
			Sarfkhas .....	...	24	13,318
			Total Division...	20,407	4,184	17,17,630

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	
HYDERABAD.	ATRAF BALDA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Baghat .....	...	17	12,460	
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	393	1,56,101	
		Sarfkhas.	Yedlabad .....	602	111	61,278	
			Shahabad .....	782	67	28,298	
			Mandmul .....	328	62	32,736	
			Medchal.....	474	96	46,617	
			Patlur .....	1,177	121	42,258	
			Total.....	3,363	457	2,11,187	
		Total District...	3,363	867	3,79,748		
	SUBURBS.	CITY.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	City .....	2·50	1	1,23,675
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Suburbs.....	19·50	1 }	1,40,569
		Residency Bazaars		15,839			
		Secunderabad ...		74,127			
		Railway Stations.		752			
		Total Suburbs.....	19·50	1	2,31,287		
	Total Hyderabad City and Suburbs.	22	2	3,54,962			

**SUMMARY.**

DETAILS OF KHALISA AND JAGIRS.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)...	69,670	12,631	58,74,915
City and Suburbs .....	22	2	3,54,962
Maktas .....	948	931	3,56,816
Peishkash .....	940	252	95,196
<b>Total Khalisa.....</b>	<b>71,589</b>	<b>13,816</b>	<b>66,81,889</b>
Jagirs with known areas.....	1,623	272	1,15,213
Sarfkhas .....	7,113	1,443	6,98,398
Paigah Jagirs .....	2,373	1,007	5,29,098
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,109</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>13,37,709</b>
Other Jagirs, the areas of which are included in Khalisa .....	.....	4,126	18,25,996
<b>Total Jagirs .....</b>	<b>11,109</b>	<b>6,848</b>	<b>31,63,705</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>82,698</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>98,45,594</b>









## CHAPTER II.

*Historical Sketch of the Changes introduced in the Form of Administration during the past 28 years, by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.*

### SECTION FIRST.

#### PREVIOUS FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

1. In former times the official business of the Government of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk was conducted in two offices known by the names of *Daftar-i-Mal* and *Daftar-i-Divani*. Both these offices were under the supervision of *Daftardars*, whose duty consisted in keeping the State accounts and registers of grants of Jagirs, &c., whilst the administration was entirely in the hands of the Minister. A third office, called by the name of *Dar-ul-Insha* attended to the official correspondence of the Minister. There was also a kind of Postal Department, which, however, was not based on any system, nor did its operations extend beyond a few talukas of His Highness' Dominions.

2. In the *mufassil*, even in those talukas which were under the direct administration of the Government, there were no public offices of any kind. The talukdars, who received their appointments from the Government, employed clerks and other subordinate officers, as a matter of private convenience, to help them in collecting Government revenue; but no public records were kept as a matter of duty.

3. In the metropolis there were three Courts of Justice—the *Dar-ul-Kaza* and the *Sadarat-ul-Aliya* and the *Kotwali*. The two first were charged with the administration of justice and the last was the Police Court. But the jurisdiction of these offices was confined to the metropolis; whilst no Courts of Justice existed in the *mufassil*.

During Raja Chandu Lal's tenure of the office of *Peishkar*, the *Adalat-i-Divani* and the *Adalat-i-Foujdari* were established. Subsequently, under the administration of Raja Ram Bakhsh, a Court of Justice was created, presided over by four Moulavis; but the jurisdiction of the Court did not extend beyond the metropolis.

4. During the first ministry of Seraj-ul-Mulk the *Adalat-i-Divankhana* was established in the metropolis; and some Courts of Justice were also established in the *mufassil*, presided over by *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*. But during the subsequent years, owing to the frequent changes of ministry, the *mufassil* Courts ceased to have more than only a nominal existence, and exercised no judicial functions. In fact, when the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk was again appointed Minister, he found that these *mufassil* Courts of Justice, created by him during his first tenure of office, had practically ceased to exist.

5. To the *mufassil* talukas the Police system of the metropolis was never extended, and it may be said that till comparatively recent years, the talukdars, appointed for collecting revenue, were the only Government officers charged with the administration of the country. Most of the present departments of State, Offices, and Courts of Justice are of recent origin, and were established after the accession of His late Highness Afzal-ud-Dowlah.

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## SECTION SECOND.

### REFORMS INTRODUCED BY H. E. SIR SALAR JUNG.

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#### *Sub-Section I.*

#### REFORMS INTRODUCED FROM 1263 TO 1273 FASLI.

6. When Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung was Talukdars under the Old appointed Minister of the State, it had System become only too apparent that the old system of administration was not calculated to bring prosperity to the country. The system followed under the previous administra-

tions consisted in appointing talukdars to each taluka with no other duties than collecting Government revenue. These officials, as a rule, lived in the metropolis, and did not consider themselves bound to proceed to the talukas with the administration of which they were charged. They therefore usually employed subordinates of their own choice, without making any reference to the Government, and these subordinates as a rule were incompetent men, who in no way held themselves directly responsible to the Government, either for their behaviour or their efficiency, as their appointment or dismissal depended upon the will of the talukdars to whom they were subordinate, and not on the pleasure of the Government. Under the old system, the country could not be said to have been under the direct administration of the Minister. The powers of the talukdars, or of the subordinates appointed by them, were in no way defined. The talukdars were allowed as charges for collection of Government revenue, two annas in the rupee, or in other words, one-eighth part of the revenue they collected. But the money thus allowed to them was not spent by them on the purposes for which it was intended. By making false representations to the Government, they obtained the services of sepoys in the army, and employed them in collecting revenue; thus appropriating nearly the whole of the money allowed to them for the expenses of collecting revenue. Some talukdars adopted a different course. They leased their talukas to other persons, and thus, whilst incurring no expense in collecting revenue, appropriated the entire collection charges allowed to them by Government. The results of a system so pernicious can easily be conceived. The country was in a deplorable state of misgovernment; and so long as the system flourished, the Minister felt himself powerless to remedy the evils which were its direct and necessary consequence. The rights of the people were ignored, the interests of the State were not understood; so that the subjects and the State suffered equally. Sweeping reforms were urgently needed; and the inauguration of a perfectly new system of administration, under which every officer charged with public duties should be immediately subordinate and responsible to the Minister, was considered an absolute necessity.

7. The reforms began with a gradual dismissal of such talukdars as have been described. Other talukdars were appointed with smaller

Reforms.

salaries and each was provided with a staff of subordinate officials who received their salaries and appointments direct from the Government to whom they considered themselves responsible for good behaviour and efficient discharge of duties. In adopting these measures, Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Salar Jung was greatly assisted by the experience he had gained previous to his appointment as Minister of the State. During the first ministry of Seraj-ul-Mulk, Navvab Salar Jung had, for about a year, administered the revenues of the talukas in Telingana in which Mr. Dighton, an English gentleman in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's service, had introduced an excellent system of collecting Government revenue. He had also found the system work very successfully during the period of four years that he held the administration of his uncle's private Jagirs. The system which thus recommended itself to the new Minister was afterwards continued by him in the talukas in Telingana, and extended generally throughout H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. Upon his receiving the appointment of Minister of the State, he based his revenue reforms upon the system which he had already tried before. The system, though open to much improvement, was simple and capable of being introduced without much difficulty or delay. It limited the Government demand from the ryots, defined the powers of taluk-dars, taking away from them the discretion of leasing their talukas or getting them managed by other persons, made subordinate officials responsible to Government for good behaviour, and thus placed a check upon the enormities which had been committed with impunity under the old regime.

8. The next administrative measure was the appointment of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* to exercise judicial powers in civil and criminal cases. *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*. These officers were gradually appointed in the Divani talukas of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, to decide civil suits and to receive complaints, to investigate criminal cases and punish criminals. In the year 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855) twenty-three of these officers held appointments at an annual expenditure of 39,000 Rupees.

9. In the metropolis, besides the Courts of Justice already mentioned, three more were created having separate jurisdictions. The Creation of New Courts of Justice in the Metropolis.

*Adalat-i-Padshahi* was established in 1263 Fasli (A.D. 1853); a separate Court was created in 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855) to dispose of the disputes of Sikhs and other sepoys in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's army; whilst a third, presided over by Govind Rao, was established in 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) to dispose of civil suits arising within the limits of the *Ilaka Peishkari*.

10. Under the old system of administration, as has already been observed, no kind of Police force existed in the *mufassil*. The creation of a regular and effective Police was needed; but it was not found feasible to bring it into existence at once. Measures to suppress Crimes in the *Mujassil*. Simpler measures were, however, adopted to suppress dacoity and other heinous crimes of a similar nature which were rife in the *mufassil* talukas. One or two hundred men of the Nizam force were placed under each of the talukdars to exercise the functions of Police. The disturbances caused in the *mufassil* by Rohillas and outlaws, required stronger measures. Accordingly, a force, known by the name of *Jamiat Ziladari*, was formed and placed under a number of *Ziladars*, whose special duty was to prevent serious disturbances of the peace. This force was stationed in various parts of the country, and especially in those localities where disturbances were most common. In 1268 Fasli (A.D. 1858) a committee consisting of four Members and one President was appointed in the metropolis to supervise and direct the operations of the *Ziladari* force.

11. Under the new system of administration the official work of the Minister had greatly increased. The talukdars, who were now under the direct control and supervision of the Minister, frequently sent in reports and solicited instructions from the Government, and this circumstance greatly added to the duties of the *Dar-ul-Insha*. A separate office called *Munshi Khana* was therefore established to deal with the correspondence between the Minister and the talukdars, and to issue the orders passed by him. The duties of the *Dar-ul-Insha* were thus limited to correspondence with the British Government, communications between the Government and the Courts of Justice, keeping the *Sunuds*, issuing orders to public servants, other than the talukdars in the *mufassil*, and passing miscellaneous orders of usual routine.

12. Under the former system there was no Government treasury either in the metropolis or the *mufassil*. During the administrations of Arastu Jah and Mir Alam a Government treasury existed; but, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments into which the State had fallen during the administration of Raja Chandu Lal, the Government treasury had ceased to exist and the State had no credit in the market. In the metropolis a public treasury was established in the year 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855), but in the *mufassil* Hindu bankers continued to discharge the functions of Government treasuries, a system which, though full of inconvenience, was for a time tolerated even under the new administration.

13. In the year 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) the Raichur Doab and the talukas of Naldrug, &c., were restored by the British Government to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, after having remained under British administration for eight years. The excellent system of administration which had been adopted by the British Government was continued by the Government of His Highness; though the system differed from that on which the rest of his Dominions were administered. The administration of the restored territory was thus conducted separately. The talukdars of various grades and tahsildars exercised revenue, civil and criminal powers, as in the non-regulation provinces of the British Government, whilst a regular Police force was maintained. On the other hand, the administration of the rest of His Highness' Dominions was carried on by talukdars, *munsifs*, and *ziladars*, who exercised judicial and revenue powers, and also supervised the Police, which, however, was not on a regular footing. To prevent the confusion which might arise owing to this difference in the two systems of administration, two new offices were created for the restored districts. One, under the name of *Kachari Azla-i-Mustarida*, exercised supervision over the revenue administration of the restored districts; and another, called *Sadar Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida*, heard appeals from the judicial decisions of the officers in the restored territory. Both these offices, in connection with the restored districts, were placed under the immediate control of the Minister, in the same manner as the department of *Munshi Khana* which dealt with the official

business connected with the talukdars in the rest of the territories of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk.

14. In the year 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) the system of farming the taxes levied on imports and exports was abolished, and Government took the Customs Department under its own direct management. To conduct this business an office was established in the metropolis. Similarly, within the next two years, the system of farming the duties payable on salt from Machly Bunder and Kokan Bunder was discontinued, and the Customs Department took charge of the duties levied on salt.

15. In the year 1271 Fasli (A.D. 1861) a Stamp Paper Office was established in the metropolis and stamp duties were imposed on bonds and other legal instruments, and fees in stamps were also made payable on complaints, petitions, and other documents filed in Courts of Justice. The stamp duties, with the consent of the British Government, were extended also to the Assigned Districts of Berar.

16. In the year 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1862) a department was established under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister to enforce decrees and orders of the metropolitan Courts of Justice, which were sent to this department for execution.

17. In the year 1272 Fasli (A. D. 1862) a Secretariat under the Prime Minister was established to exercise supervision over the administration of justice in the entire Divani territory; while the Court, under the name of *Sadar Adalat Azla-i-Mustarida* which had been created in 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) to hear appeals from the decisions of talukdars in the restored districts and to decide references made by the *munsifs* of the rest of the Divani territory, was separated from the immediate control of the Minister, and received the name of *Sadar Adalati Azla-i-Mustarida-wa-Tashih-i-Talukat*.

18. The following tabular statements will show the administrative divisions of the Divani territory including the restored districts during this period, as well as the manner in which the administrative authority was divided:—

Administrative Divisions of Divani Territory before formation of Districts.



## DIVANI TALUKAS.

Name of Taluka.	No. of Talukdars or Revenue Officers.	No. of Naibs or Assistants.
Warangal .....	1	7
Elgandal .....	1	6
Nalgunda .....	1	6
Nagar Karnul.....	1	7
Kalabgur .....	1	7
Haveli Nander .....	1	2
Mudhole ..	1	6
Khuldabad.....	1	13
Gulbarga .....	1	9
Khammam.....	1	4
Narsapur .....	1	1
Nirmal .....	1	6
Indur .....	1	2
Japal .....	1	1
Mohamudabad (Bidar) .....	1	9
Narainpoth.....	1	12
Birh .....	1	2
Ambarh .....	1	4

Name of Taluka.	No. of Judicial Officers.
Aurangabad.....	1 <i>Mir-Adl.</i>
Bidar ...	1 do.
Bhongir .....	1 do.
Khalamnuri .....	1 <i>Munsif.</i>
Nagar Karnul ..	1 do.
Warangal.....	1 do.
Aramgir ...	1 do.
Gulbarga .....	1 do.
Khammam .....	1 do.
Elgandal .....	1 do.
Medak .....	1 do.

## THE RESTORED DISTRICTS.

Name of District.	No. of Tahsils.	No. of Officers.
Raichur (the Eastern) .....	4	4 Tahsildars.
Lingsugur (the Western) .....	4	4 do.
Naldrug .....	9	9 do.

*Sub-Section II.*

## REFORMS INTRODUCED FROM 1274 TO 1290 FASLI.

19. The abovementioned reforms, which had been introduced up to the year 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1862),

Administrative Reforms.

met the exigencies of the time, and materially improved the administration. But

the absence of a uniform system in the administration was a great drawback, and impeded the progress of official business. Moreover, with the exception of the restored districts, the system of administration in the *mufassil* had great room for improvement, and required a thorough re-organization. Between the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) and 1290 Fasli (A.D. 1880) definite measures were adopted to increase the efficiency of the administrative system by making it uniform throughout the entire Dominions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk.

20. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a Board of Revenue

Establishment of the Board  
of Revenue.

was established to supervise, direct and control affairs connected with the revenue administration of the entire Divani

territory including the restored districts. The establishment of the Board of Revenue made it unnecessary to maintain either the *Munshi Khana* or the *Kachari Azla-i-Mustarida*—the separate office which had been established to supervise the revenue administration of the restored districts. Both these offices were therefore abolished.

21. Amongst other duties which were assigned to the Board

Creation of Uniform Civil  
Divisions.

of Revenue, was the creation of uniform civil divisions of the Divani territory, calculated to facilitate the administration

of the country. Up to this time, with the exception of the restored districts, the Divani territory was divided into talukas, but this division of administrative authority did not correspond with the territorial divisions of the country. Thus, whilst the number of talukas of the Divani territory was fixed and definite, the number of talukdars was indefinite and uncertain, and liable to increase or diminution every year. In the year 1268 Fasli (A.D. 1858) there were 61 talukdars, whilst later, in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), the number was reduced to about 40, the number of talukas

remaining the same. Some talukdars held only a few villages under their management, whilst others held a number of talukas. There was great disparity between the extent of the jurisdiction of various talukdars, as no definite limit was assigned to the amount of revenue with the collection of which each talukdar was charged, and it varied between 9,00,000 and 2,000 Rupees. This disparity, which was the source of great inconvenience, could only be removed by introducing a proportionate and uniform division of the Divani territory, and making the duties of talukdars commensurate with the civil divisions.

21. The restored districts were therefore amalgamated with the rest of the Divani territory; but owing to the geographical situation of the talukas of the Sarfkhas domains and the Paigah and other important Jagirs, which were interspersed among the talukas of the Divani territory, it was found impossible to make regular civil divisions of the territory into districts, so as to include only the Divani talukas. A middle course was therefore adopted, having for its principle the exclusion of such Jagir talukas as could be excluded without making the boundaries of the proposed districts irregular and awkward. Thus within the boundaries of the districts, some Sarfkhas and Jagir territory was also necessarily included. But, although these Jagir territories were to be geographically included within the limits of the Divani districts, their revenues were not to be collected by the officers of the Divani.

22. Districts were classed into three grades with reference to the approximate amount of their annual revenue, as is shown in the following table :—

Grade of District.	Approximate Annual Revenue.
1st Grade .....	Rs. 12,00,000
2nd do. ....	„ 10,00,000
3rd do. ....	„ 8,00,000

23. Keeping these principles in view, the Divani territory was divided into 14 districts, comprising 74 tahsils or talukas. The following

Divisions of Divani Territory.

ing table will show the extent and proportion of the districts :—

Name of District.	No of Talukas	Amount of Revenue H S. Rs.	Deduct Sarfkhas. H S. Rs.	Net Divani. H S Rs.
Aurangabad .....	7	11,05,645		
Paibhani .....	5	8,40,368		
Nander .....	5	8,40,465		
Indur .....	5	10,62,489		
Birh .....	5	9,50,131		
Bidar .....	5	7,78,589	* 1,39,561	
Medak .....	4	9,89,312		
Elgandal .....	5	7,30,637		
Naldurg .....	10	11,63,168	† 6,54,250	
Shorapur .....	5	12,07,072		
East Raichur .....	4	10,24,689		
West do. ....	4	9,67,042		
Khamman .....	5	9,80,461		
Nalgunda .....	5	9,55,926		
TOTAL ...	74	1,35,46,024	7,93,811	1,27,52,213

24. The territorial divisions having been settled, the division of administrative authority was made accordingly. The offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*, which were established for the administration of justice in the *mufassil* were abolished. A tahsildar was appointed to each taluka, having well defined judicial as well as executive powers. The tahsildars, therefore, decided civil suits and disposed of criminal cases, whilst their main function was the collection of Government revenue. A talukdar with two subordinate assistant talukdars was appointed to each district, having revenue, civil, and criminal powers, as well as the power of supervision over the tahsildars subordinate to him. An establishment or *amla* (clerks, &c.,) was placed under each of these officers for the proper conduct of official business.

25. The old system of dealing with *Sahukars*, private bankers, was abolished, and the Government established treasuries in each taluka and each district. The treasuries at the talukas

\* Karamungi 1,39,561 *Sarfkhas*

† Dharaseon, Kalum, Paroda, and Patoda, *Sarfkhas* talukas yielding an amount of 6,54,250 Rupees, are included in this

were placed under the supervision of tahsildars, whilst district talukdars were placed in charge of district treasuries.

26. Talukdars were of three classes, and each class was divided into three grades, whilst tahsildars were divided into three grades.

Classes, Grades, and Salaries  
of *Mufussil* Officers.

The following tabular statement shows the salaries attached to these various grades of officers :—

Designation of Officer.	Class	Grade.	Monthly Salary.
			Rs.
Talukdar .....	1st	1st	1,000
Do. ....	"	2nd	800
Do. ....	"	3rd	600
Do. ....	2nd	1st	450
Do. ....	"	2nd	400
Do. ....	"	3rd	350
Do. ....	3rd	1st	300
Do. ....	"	2nd	250
Do. ....	"	3rd	200
Tahsildar .....	.....	1st	150
Do. ....	...	2nd	125
Do. ....	... ..	3rd	100

27. The following tabular statements will show the cost of the establishments of subordinate officials under talukdars in each district :—

Cost of Establishments of  
Subordinate Officials.

#### SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE FIRST GRADE.

Designation of Officer in charge of District	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong	Monthly cost of the Establish- ment of Clerks, &c. H. S. Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class... ..	Revenue.....	722
	Judicial .....	285
	Treasury .. .	245
	Peons .....	314
	Miscellaneous .....	50
	Prison .....	231
Talukdar, 2nd do. ... ..	.....	155
Do. 3rd do. ... ..	.....	105
	TOTAL...Rs.	2,107

SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN EACH DISTRICT  
OF THE SECOND GRADE.

Designation of Officer in Charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerks, &c
		Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class .....	Revenue .....	572
	Judicial .....	225
	Treasury .....	182
	Peons .....	312
	Prison .....	221
	Miscellaneous ..	45
Do. 2nd do. ....	.....	145
Do. 3rd do. ....	.....	107
	TOTAL ..Rs.	1,809

SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN EACH DISTRICT  
OF THE THIRD GRADE.

Designation of Officer in Charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerk, &c.
		Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class ... ..	Revenue .....	521
	Judicial .....	225
	Treasury .....	167
	Peons .....	312
	Prison .....	211
	Miscellaneous ...	40
Do. 2nd Class .....	.....	145
	TOTAL ..Rs.	1,621

28. The following statement will show the cost of the establishment of subordinate officials under tahsildars in each taluka:—

Tahsildars' Subordinates.

Talukas in 1st Grade Districts .....	Rs. 385
Do. 2nd do. do. ....	,, 364
Do. 3rd do. do. ....	,, 338

29. Subsequently two more districts and one sub-district were created—the district of Nagar Karnul in the Eastern Division, in 1287 A.H., and the district of Gulbarga in the Southern Division in 1289 A.H., and Sarpur Tandur in the Northern Division in 1287 A.H.; 36 new *Khalisa* tahsils or talukas were also formed; and two more grades were created in the office of tahsildars.

Two more sub-divisions of Ibrahim Pattan and Amrabad were created in 1289 and 1291 A.H. The Ibrahim Pattan taluka was formerly held by Arab Eshwunt Rao as Jagir and was made a sub-division on resumption; and the Amrabad sub-division was detached from the district of Nalgunda. Both these sub-divisions were broken up in 1293 A.H., Ibrahim Pattan having been amalgamated with the Nagar Karnul district and Amrabad as a Patti was put under the same district. Another Patti by the name of Pargi was lately made, and added in the same district.

The land revenue and other receipts in 1290 Fasli, as contrasted with that in 1275 Fasli, are as follows :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Abkari.*	Deishnatti and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN	Aurangabad .....	8	17,24,398	4,868	85,271	7,793	18,22,330
	Birh .....	7	12,33,265	1,815	17,562	13,129	12,65,271
	Farbhani .....	6	12,52,734	16,535	48,064	14,416	13,31,749
	TOTAL...	21	42,10,397	22,718	1,50,897	35,338	44,19,350
WESTERN.....	Bidar .....	5	8,82,034	1,300	29,698	9,200	9,22,232
	Nander .....	8	14,62,566	5,356	77,175	17,837	†15,62,934
	Naldurg .....	7	10,20,877	453	9,066	10,507	‡10,40,903
	TOTAL...	20	33,65,477	7,109	1,15,939	37,544	35,26,069
SOUTHERN.....	Raichur .....	5	7,84,298	1,403	93,213	12,162	8,91,076
	Lingsugur .....	4	6,14,144	1,366	40,080	10,816	6,66,406
	Shorapur .....	4	6,75,395	2,641	50,574	10,503	7,39,113
	Gulbarga .....	6	8,18,207	2,214	82,994	8,520	9,11,935
	TOTAL...	19	28,92,044	7,624	2,66,861	42,001	32,08,530

\* Excluding City Abkari amounting to Rs. 7,39,371.

† This includes the items for Patoda taluka of Sarfkhaz, for which see page 83, footnote.

‡ This includes Dharaseon, Kalum, Wasi, and Parenda Sarfkhaz talukas; vide page 83, footnote.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Abkari.*	Deishpatti and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN.....	Indor .....	9	19,64,135	11,142	2,35,081	26,494	22,36,802
	Medak .....	5	11,76,664	4,248	2,27,941	13,065	14,21,918
	Elgandal .....	7	24,29,120	5,805	2,48,004	28,190	27,11,119
	Sarpur Tandur ...	3	2,38,167	7,104	47,778	4,541	2,92,590
	TOTAL...	24	58,08,086	28,299	7,58,754	72,290	66,62,429
EASTERN.....	Khammam .....	9	18,57,912	22,406	2,03,401	19,685	21,03,404
	Nalgunda .....	5	11,32,916	5,734	1,61,061	13,019	13,12,730
	Nagar Karnul ...	8	14,65,897	8,428	2,81,734	15,703	17,71,762
	TOTAL...	22	44,56,725	36,568	6,46,196	48,407	51,87,896
	Atraf Balda .....	1	1,94,242	.....	.....	.....	1,94,242
	Forest Department .....	...	.....	92,633	.....	.....	92,633
GRAND TOTAL...		107	2,09,21,971	1,94,951	19,38,647	2,35,580	2,32,91,149†

30. Along with the establishment of the new system of Revenue, Civil and Criminal Admini-

Reorganisation of the Police. stration, the Police was also reorganised.

The Police was separated from the Revenue authorities, and a Police force was placed on a regular and systematic footing. An Inspector of Police was appointed to every two talukas; but where the number of talukas in a district happened to be an odd number, an additional

Superintendents and Inspectors of Police.

Inspector was appointed to the largest taluka. A Superintendent of Police was

\* Excluding City Abkari, amounting to Rs. 7,39,371.

† The following figures show the amount of Sarfkhas revenue included in the statement:—

District.	No. of Talukas	Gross Land Revenue.	District Forest.	Abkari.	Deishpatti & Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Patoda Zila Birh .....	1	97,259	30	471	965	98,725
Dharaseon, &c., Zila Naldrug .....	4	6,25,204	302	3,839	6,290	6,35,635
TOTAL.....	5	7,22,463	332	4,310	7,255	7,34,360



appointed to every district, having the power of supervising its entire Police administration and the conduct of the Inspectors of talukas who were subordinate to him. Every district was provided with a sufficient number of Constables and Sowars constituting the Police force of the district. The Police was also charged with the duty of keeping guard upon the Government Treasury in the district and the talukas and other public offices, as well as the district prisons.

31. Every Superintendent and Inspector of Police was provided with a separate subordinate establishment of clerks, &c., for his office, and a Code of Rules was framed to define the powers and duties of the newly-created Police.

Subordinate Establishments  
of Police

32. The Superintendents were divided into three grades; and the Inspectors into two classes, each class having three grades. The following table will show the salaries of each grade:—

Grades and Classes of Superintendents and Inspectors of Police.

Name of Office.	Class	Grade.	Salary. H. S Rs.
Superintendent ..	... ..	1st	200
Do. ..	.....	2nd	170
Do. ..	...	3rd	140
Inspector ....	1st	1st	110
Do. ..	.. ..	2nd	100
Do. ..	...	3rd	90
Do. ....	2nd	1st	80
Do. ...	.....	2nd	70
Do. ....	... .	3rd	60

33. The expenses of subordinate clerks, &c., in the Police Cost of Police Office Establishments Offices of each taluka were according to the following scale in 1276 Fasli

(A.D. 1866), when the Police force was first organised in the *mufassil* :—

Grade of District	No. of Talukas	Monthly Expense of each Taluka in Salaries of Police Office Establishment H. S. Rs
1st ...	6	270
2nd ..... .	5	265
3rd ... ..	4	185

34. Subsequently, when the Police was taken out of the control of talukdars, and Superintendents of Police were separately appointed, the expenses of Police Office establishments increased considerably.

35. Medical and Educational Officers were also appointed in each district, and prisons were established.

36. The following table will show the monthly expense of the subordinate establishments of each of the abovementioned departments in the districts :—

Grade of District.	DEPARTMENTS		
	Prisons. H S Rs.	Medical H S Rs	Educational. H S. Rs
1st ..... .	231	85	60
2nd .... .	221	65	35
3rd . . . . .	211	55	30

37. The reforms introduced in the *mufassil* administration have been explained. But equally radical reforms were effected at the head-quarters. In consequence of the administrative authority being concentrated in the Minister, the work of administration had hitherto been greatly impeded. Under the new system the administrative powers were decentralised and divided among subordinate departments. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), as has already been mentioned, the Prime Minister appointed a Board of Revenue to

supervise, direct and control the administration of the revenues of the entire Divani territory. The Board consisted of a President and four Members, and the opinion of the majority decided all questions. In order to consult the feelings of the Jagirdars and other nobles who might object to the innovation of receiving orders from persons who were not connected with the nobility, the orders of the Board were issued under the signature of Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. And upon his being appointed to take charge of the Revenue administration under the Prime Minister, the orders of the Board of Revenue were signed by Motamid-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.

38. The Board of Revenue was thus charged with the exercise of full authority with regard to the following matters :—

Powers of Board of Revenue

1. Agriculture.
2. Commerce.
3. Customs, &c.
4. Excise, (Abkari).
5. Stamp Paper.
6. Release of cultivators from liability to pay Government revenue, not exceeding 200 Rupees, which may have been in arrears for five years.
7. Collection of Road Cess and Municipal Cess.
8. Supervision of the *Mufassil* Police and the Municipal Officers of the Metropolis.
9. Construction and Repair of Roads and *Sarais*, (inns).
10. Repairs of Tanks, so long as the annual cost of such repairs did not exceed 3,000 Rupees per district.

39. The Board of Revenue made a rule under which every talukdar was bound to send up the following Official Papers :—

Rules framed by Board of Revenue.

1. Accounts of Increase and Expenditure.
2. Statement showing the Number, &c., of Defaulters of Government Revenue, who may be under arrest.
3. Monthly Statements of the Cash Balance in the District Treasury.

4. The Accounts of Revenue and Excise.
5. Accounts of Municipal and Road Cess.
6. Quarterly Statements of Rates at which corn and other staple commodities were sold.
7. Half-yearly Statements of Rain-fall, Crops, and Produce, &c.
8. Report on the Police Administration.
9. Annual Report on the official conduct and efficiency of Government Officers, as well as on the Revenue Administration of the district.

40. The Board of Revenue in its turn was bound to submit quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly, reports to the Government on all the matters above enumerated.

Duties of the Board of Revenue.

41. The Board of Revenue cost the Government an annual sum of Rs. 70,380 in salaries of Officers of the Board; whilst the entire land revenue of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions at that time amounted to Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Cost of the Board of Revenue

42. The Stamp Paper Office, which since 1271 Fasli (A.D. 1861) was under the *Munshi Khana*, was also placed under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), but five years later, on account of the increase of official business, the Stamp Paper Office was separated from the Board of Revenue, and was constituted a separate department under the control and supervision of a Superintendent of Stamps, who had an assistant and an establishment of clerks under him.

Stamp Paper Office.

43. Under the former system of administration, *rahdari* or transit duties were collected irregularly, and at various places within the boundaries of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. In the years 1271 and 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1861 and 1862), as has already been mentioned, the system of farming Customs duties were abolished, and in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), further reforms were introduced in the Customs Department. Custom-houses were established on the frontier of His Highness' Dominions, and at important military

Transit Duties.

stations. Customs duties were thus collected only at these places, and traffic in the interior was made perfectly free.

44. In 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) a department was established for the conservancy and management of forests, and a Superintendent was appointed to take charge of the department.

45. The country having been divided into districts, it was found necessary for the better administration of the country, to create divisions, allotting a number of districts to each division. Accordingly, in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), the distribution of districts into divisions was effected, as is shown in the following table :—

District of Aurangabad	}	North-Western Division.
Do. of Birh		
Do. of Parbhani		
Do. of Bidar	}	Western Division.
Do. of Nander		
Do. of Naldrug		
Do. of Nalgunda	}	Eastern Division.
Do. of Khammam		
Do. of Shorapur	}	Southern Division.
Do. of East Raichur		
Do. of West do.		
Do. of Medak	}	Northern Division.
Do. of Indur		
Do. of Elgandal		

46. A Sadar talukdar was to be appointed to each division, having revenue, civil and criminal authority, and powers of supervision over all the districts in his division. The talukdars of the districts were therefore to be subordinate to him, and the Court of the Sadar talukdar was also to be the "Court of Appeal" from the decisions of subordinate district talukdars. The Sadar talukdars were moreover empowered to pass final orders in matters connected with Revenue, Abkari and Stamp, when such matters did not exceed Rs. 100 in value. They could also release cultivators

Sadar Talukdars, their Powers  
and Duties

from the payment of Government revenue, not exceeding Rs. 500, which had been in arrears for more than five years. Sadar talukdars also sanctioned estimates of expenditure of local funds for purposes of public utility ; and were empowered to spend Rs. 500 *per annum*, from Government revenue, in the construction and repairs of public buildings.

47. Besides hearing appeals from talukdars, the Sadar talukdars tried criminal cases which were beyond the powers of talukdars, and had the power of sentencing criminals to ten years' imprisonment, and of imposing fines to the extent of Rs. 4,000.

Criminal Power of Sadar Talukdars

48. The Sadar talukdars were required to live in the central stations of the divisions, and to inspect the districts in the division by going on an inspecting tour for four months in the year.

Their annual tour of inspection

49. In 1279 Fasli (A. D. 1869) Judicial Assistants were appointed to help Sadar talukdars and talukdars in the discharge of their judicial duties. The Judicial Assistants were graded as under :—

Judicial Assistants and their Grades

#### JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS TO SADAR TALUKDARS.

First grade .....Rupees 300 monthly salary.

Second do. .... do. 250 do. do.

#### JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS TO TALUKDARS.

First grade..... Rupees 200 monthly salary.

Second do. .... do. 150 do. do.

50. The duties assigned to these officers consisted in the preparation of records of cases and written opinions, which were submitted to their superior officers for approval. This method was to be resorted to, only when the talukdar or Sadar talukdar had pressure of other official business and could not find time to hear cases himself. In all cases, however, the final judgment and decision rested with the talukdars and Sadar talukdars in cases of their respective jurisdiction.

Duties of Judicial Assistants

51. Upon the creation of divisions, five *Naib Sadar Muhtamims* of Kotwali, or Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, were also appointed to each of the five divisions. These officers

*Naib Sadar Muhtamims* of Police and their Duties

were subordinate to the *Sadar Muhtamim Kotwali*, or Inspector-General of Police who lived at the metropolis. The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were required to live in their respective divisions, and supervise the Police administration of districts and talukas under them.

52. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875), when the Public Works Department was reorganised, Divisional Superintending Engineers of P. W. D. *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Engineers were appointed to each division, to supervise the operations of the Public Works Department in their respective divisions.

53. In the Department of Public Instruction, *Muhtamims Talimat*, or Inspectors of Education were appointed to each division, to exercise supervision over the operations of the Educational Department in the division.

#### *SADAR-UL-MIHAMS* OR DEPARTMENTAL MINISTERS.

##### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

54. Many of the duties, which had hitherto been performed by the Board of Revenue, were assigned to the *Sadar talukdars*. The official business of the Board of Revenue was therefore greatly diminished. The Prime Minister consequently appointed three of the members of the Board of Revenue to be the first *Sadar talukdars* of the newly created divisions, and in the place of the Board of Revenue a *Sadar Mahakma-i-Malguzari* or Central Revenue Department was established under the control of two officers, one of whom was styled *Muhtamim* and the other *Rukn*. These officers were also charged with the duty of supervising matters connected with agriculture, irrigation, granting of Government leases, the issue of stamp paper and village police.

55. The Central Revenue Department existed for two years, but it was abolished in 1278 Fasli (A.D. 1868), when further changes and reforms were introduced. These consisted in the creation of *Sadar-ul-Mihams* or Ministers of Departments, under a

Notification issued by the Prime Minister on the 6th Rajjab 1286 A.H. (A.D. 1869).<sup>\*</sup> Accordingly, Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari* or Minister of Revenue. He was provided with a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and the requisite establishment of clerks and other subordinate officers.

Extent of Revenue Minister's Administration.

56. The following branches of administration were placed under the charge of the Minister of Revenue :—

1. Agriculture and Commerce.
2. Stamp Paper (so far as it related to revenue).
3. Customs Department.
4. Forest do.
5. Abkari do.

57. The other matters of administration, which were formerly controlled by the Board of Revenue, were placed in charge of other *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, as will be shown hereafter.

58. The Minister of Revenue was entrusted with larger powers than those which were vested in the Board of Revenue. He was empowered to decide finally all matters within his jurisdiction not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, to release cultivators from payment of Government revenue (not exceeding Rs. 2,000) which had been in arrears for more than three years, to sanction estimates for the construction of public works and repairs of tanks, &c., as well as to make grants of waste lands to persons who might apply for them on condition of paying Government revenue.

59. In the year 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871) mines and quarries were also placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Forests, whose office had already been created in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867). Rules were framed for charging duty on persons working the mines and quarries. The mineral wealth of the country was thus brought to the notice of traders and merchants who had hitherto not paid attention to the employment of capital

<sup>\*</sup> Vide Appendix at the end of the Chapter.



in this direction. The mines and quarries to which the action of the Government especially related were—iron-ore, red-stone, black stone, *seeloo* stone, granite, green-stone, flints, mica, soap-stone, white chalk, blue chalk, *gopichandan*, ochre, diamonds, and other precious stones, Shahabad lime-stone, &c. &c.

60. Formerly there was a small establishment connected with Inam in each district and division. Inam Commission established. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a Central Office was established at Hyderabad, presided over by a Commissioner of Inam, with Assistants in the districts. Subsequently, however, the services of these Assistants were dispensed with, only a small establishment being retained in the districts, with a Central Office at Hyderabad.

61. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the Survey and Settlement Department was organised and placed under the charge of a Commissioner. Revenue Survey Department organised. Operations were commenced on a small scale in the Pattan taluka, which was taken in hand by way of experiment. The experiment having succeeded, and operations consequently extended so as to embrace the entire district of Aurangabad, a Superintendent of Revenue Survey was appointed, and entrusted with the general superintendence of four or five establishments, each of which was placed under the immediate supervision of an Assistant Superintendent. This Superintendent was further assisted by a Deputy, who was entrusted with the supervision of the Accounts, Stores, Printing, and Mapping branches. In the year 1287 Fasli operations were extended to one more district, viz., Naldrug, for which a second Superintendent was appointed. Four establishments were started in this district, each of which was under the direct charge of an Assistant. The Commissioner of Revenue Survey having subsequently been appointed to the office of Revenue Secretary to Government, and continued to be in charge of this department as well, a Deputy was appointed to assist him in the general supervision of the Department.

62. In 1289 Fasli (A.D. 1879) a department was formed for the settlement of boundary disputes, Boundary-dispute Settlement Department established. and a Settlement Officer was appointed with about seven Assistants under him.

63. In 1288 Fasli (A.D. 1878) a Gazetteer Office was established only as a temporary measure, with a Compiler in Hyderabad and Assistants in the districts for the purpose of collecting information and statistics and for the purpose of compiling the Gazetteer, and he was placed under the charge of the Revenue Minister.

64. In 1288 Fasli (A.D. 1878) an Irrigation Department was formed for the purpose of carrying out minor irrigation works or repairs to wells, tanks and channels, and the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham* was placed in charge of the department in addition to his other duties. The *Sadar-ul-Miham* had an Assistant Secretary (in addition to a Secretary and Assistant for the conduct of his revenue business) for carrying on correspondence with the talukdars, who were entrusted with the supervision of irrigation works in their respective districts. The talukdars were in their turn assisted by Municipal Inspectors, who were supplied with a suitable establishment. The works were executed by tahsildars, who had two *Karkuns* (Vernacular Clerks) under them for the purpose.

65. A Census having been undertaken in 1290 Fasli (A.D. 1880), at the request of the British Government a Census Office was established in Hyderabad as a temporary measure, presided over by a Commissioner and two Assistants. Most persons of this establishment were selected from the existing staff of Government servants, without any enhancement to their salaries.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

66. Similar changes were introduced in the Department of Justice. The *Sadar Adalati-Azla-i-Mustarida*, which had been established to hear appeals from judicial officers in the restored districts, and to decide judicial references made by talukdars from the rest of the Divani territory, was converted into a Court of Appeal, having jurisdiction over the entire Divani territory, and received the name of *Mahakma-i-Sadar Murafa*.

67. In the year 1282 Fasli (A.D. 1872) further changes were made. A Court of Appeal under the name of *Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla* was established, consisting of one President and four Members. This Court, which may be described as an "Appellate Court of Judicature," heard civil and criminal appeals from all the metropolitan Courts as well as from the Courts in the *mufassil*. The *Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla* was also empowered, subject to the sanction of the Prime Minister, to frame rules of procedure, &c., for the proper conduct of business in all the Courts of Justice.

68. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham* *Adalat* was established, having the power of supervision over the administration of justice in the entire Divani territories. Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed the first Minister of Justice, and was provided with a Secretary and the necessary establishment of clerks, &c., for the conduct of business. The Minister of Justice had under his direction and control all the Courts of Justice, whether civil or criminal, in the metropolis as well as in the *mufassil*. He was also charged with the supervision of the issue of stamp paper, so far as it was used in the Courts of Justice. The power of executive supervision, which formerly belonged to the Sadar Court of Appeal, was transferred to the Minister of Justice; but the Sadar Court continued to possess the judicial powers which had been conferred on it. In very exceptional cases, the Minister of Justice had the power of sending for records of cases, and if it were found that failure of justice had taken place on account of error of judgment or procedure, the Minister of Justice, by sanction of the Prime Minister, had the power to order a re-trial of the case. The Minister of Justice also obtained orders from the Prime Minister connected with the administration of justice.

#### POLICE.

69. As has already been observed, the Department of Police had been placed under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue. Upon the abolition of the Board of Revenue in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), a separate office of *Sadar Muhtamim Kotwali* or Inspector-

General of Police was established. But later on in 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), when a departmental reorganisation was effected, the office of Minister of Police. *Sadar-ul-Miham Kotwali* or Minister of Police was created, having control over the entire Police administration, whether in the metropolis or the *mufasssil*.

70. Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur was appointed to the new office of Minister of Police. Like the other Ministers, he was provided with a Secretary and the necessary establishment of clerks and other subordinate officials. The office of Inspector-General of Police remained as before, though made subject to the authority of the Minister of Police; a year later, however, it was found unnecessary, and was accordingly abolished.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

71. The abolition of the Board of Revenue in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) made it necessary to create a separate Department of Public Works. Chief Engineer of P W D Accordingly, in the same year, a *Sadar Muhtamim* of Public Works or Chief Engineer was appointed, having the power of supervision and control over all the public works, whether in the metropolis or the *mufasssil*. A separate Central Office of Public Works was established in the metropolis, and placed under charge of the Chief Engineer.

72. In the year 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat* or Minister of Minister of Miscellaneous Departments was also created to supervise and control the following departments:—

1. Public Works, &c.
2. Public Instruction.
3. Medical.
4. Municipality.
5. Village Roads.

73. Navvab Shahab Jung Bahadur was appointed to the new office of Minister of Miscellaneous Departments, having under him three Secretaries and an establishment of subordinate officers. The office of Chief Engineer was however

maintained, though made subordinate to the Minister of Miscellaneous Departments.

74 A Medical College was established in 1262 Fasli (A.D. 1852), under the administration of Seraj-ul-Mulk, for training medical officers who were stationed in various talukas. But the College and the Medical Service were not placed on a systematic footing. In 1276 Fash (A.D. 1866) a Medical Department was created under the control of an officer, who at the same time occupied the position of Principal of the Medical College at Hyderabad, the metropolis. A Medical Service was established on a regular system, and medical officers were appointed to every district.

## GOVERNMENT SECRETARIATS.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND FINANCE.

75. The organisation of departments having been described, the arrangements, which were made to provide Secretaries to the Prime Minister at the head of the entire system of administration, remain to be mentioned. In 1274 Fash (A.D. 1864) a Secretary of Revenue was appointed under the

Revenue Secretary.

Prime Minister. The Secretary issued the orders of the Prime Minister connected with matters of revenue, and attended to correspondence with the Board of Revenue, the Accountant-General, and the Auditor-General. The Revenue Secretary also took charge of the functions hitherto performed with respect to the administration of the restored districts by the *Kachari Azlat-Mustarida*, which was therefore abolished. The usual orders of the Government were issued under the signature of Nanyab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur; but the following matters were under the direct control of the Prime Minister:—

Matters under the direct control of the Prime Minister

- 1 The planning of schemes of reform connected with Revenue, Police, Stamp Paper, and Taxes.
2. Appointment and transfer of talukdars and other officers.
3. Decision of boundary disputes, and making grants of leases, and fixing the amount of revenue payable by each village.
4. Ascertainment of Inam or rent-free lands, *Yeomia* and *Saliana* allowances, *Deh-Sadir*, Jagirs, and other grants.

5. Sanctioning the estimates of proposed Public Works.
6. Increase of expenditure.
7. Official correspondence with the Amirs.

76. In the discharge of these duties the Prime Minister

The Revenue Minister as  
Assistant of the Divan

was assisted by Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. Upon the appointment of the latter, in 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), to the office of Minister of Revenue, the Departments of *Mansub* (gratuitous stipends), Public Instruction, Medical Service, Public Works, Municipalities and Police, were placed under the charge of their respective Ministers, as has been already described.

77. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a general office for

Accountant General, his  
Powers

keeping the accounts of the entire territories of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk was established at the metropolis. An Accountant-General was placed in charge of the office, and was provided with an Assistant and an adequate establishment of subordinate officers. The Accountant-General was empowered to correspond directly with the talukdars in matters connected with his department. He was also directed to frame simple forms of tabular statements of account, and to introduce them, subject to the Prime Minister's sanction in his department, and to direct the talukdars in the *mufassil* to discontinue the old method of writing accounts and to adopt the system which prevailed in the restored districts. The new system was calculated to bring uniformity in the statements of accounts of all the

Periodical Accounts to be  
forwarded to the Accountant-  
General.

territory. The talukdars were directed to send up to the Accountant-General's office the following official papers :—

1. Monthly statements of income and expenditure, together with vouchers and a report of cash balance in the district treasury.
2. Estimate of income and expenditure during the quarter following.
3. Quarterly tabular statements of the collection of revenue, &c.
4. Annual tabular statement of income and expenditure during the year preceding, together with abstract of *Jamabandi* instalments.

5. Tabular statements of irrecoverable arrears of land revenue.

6. Statement of annual leases given to cultivators.

78. At the end of every year the Accountant-General was required to submit, as soon as practicable, tabular statements showing the State accounts of income and expenditure during the past year, and the estimated income and expenditure in the year following. These statements showed the amount of debts due by the State, the amount of debts paid off, and the surplus and deficit, if any. With these statements the Accountant-General was required to send up a report expressing his opinion upon the various points connected with his department and suggesting economical measures. In 1287 Fasli the general Budget system was introduced.

79. In the year 1274 Fasli a *Daftar-i-Tanlih* was established, and placed under the charge of an Auditor, *Daftar-i-Tankh*, Auditor of Accounts who was provided with an adequate establishment of subordinate officials. The duty of this office consisted in auditing accounts and all pay-bills before money due under them was paid from the Government Treasury.

80. In the metropolis a separate office was also established for the State Treasury, which had hitherto been in connection with the *Munshi Khana*.  
Treasury Office in the Metropolis.

81. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1369), when the Postal Department was reorganised, the office of Postmaster-General was established in the metropolis, to supervise, direct and control the postal arrangements in the entire Divani territory.  
Postmaster-General's Office

#### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

82. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a separate office called *Daftar-i-Mulki* was established, *Daftar-i-Mulki*, or Political Office to take charge of all correspondence and transactions with the British Government, and to issue orders to the talukdars relating thereto. The *Daftar-i-Mulki* also issued orders of the Government connected with the following matters —

1. Disturbances of the peace.
2. Highway robberies and dacoities.

3. Conspiracies against the State or the British Government.
4. Robberies of mails.
5. Orders connected with the passing of troops of the British Government or the State.
6. Orders relating to grants of Jagirs and *Sunnuds* for services rendered to the State.
7. Issuing of orders relating to *Tankhahdars* and *Yeomiadars* received from the Revenue Department.

## POLICE.

83. Upon the reorganisation of the Police force in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), the Inspector-General of Police was also charged with the duties of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Department of Police.

Secretary to Prime Minister,  
Police Department.

84. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Police Department was separated from that of the Inspector-General of Police, and was joined to the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Department of Justice.

The Police Secretary to the  
Prime Minister.

## JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

85. The appointment of the Judicial Secretary to the Prime Minister has been noticed in para. 17. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a department was created for framing rules and regulations for the practice of Courts of Justice, and a *Nazim* was appointed to take charge of the department.

Department for framing  
Rules and Regulations.

86. In 1287 Fasli (A.D. 1877), the Judge of the Suburban Court of Judicature was made Legal Secretary to Government in addition to the office he already held, for the purpose of advising Government in legal matters, and of framing rules and regulations for the Judicial Department.

Legal Secretary appointed.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

87. In the year 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) improvements were introduced into the Public Works Department by establishing offices of the

District P. W. D. Offices.



department in the districts also. On account of the increase of work an office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Public Works Department was likewise created, and the duties of the new Secretariat were attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

88. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), a workshop as a department of manufacture and supply attached to the P. W. Department was established, and a sum of H. S. Rupees 395 per month was sanctioned for the establishment charges. It was at first intended that the workshop should be placed in charge of the District Engineer of Hyderabad in addition to his other duties, but this arrangement seems never to have been carried out. In the middle of 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), the services of an experienced Mechanical Engineer were secured as Engineer-in-charge of the workshop, who, when he came out, found that the establishment consisted of two carpenters and a clerk in charge. Subsequently machinery was ordered out from England, and in 1283 F. a foreman and skilled labourers were engaged. The P. W. Store Department was also founded in 1279 (A.D. 1869), with a small establishment to supply instruments and stationery to the P. W. Department, and placed under the immediate supervision of the Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department. In 1282 Fasli the Engineer-in-charge of the workshop was placed in charge of the Store Department in addition to his other duties. In 1285 Fasli the designation of the P. W. Store Department was changed to that of General Stores Department, and issues, which were up to this time confined to the P. W. Department, began to be made on indents to all departments of the State.

89. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a Geological Survey Department was started and a Superintendent was temporarily appointed with an Assistant to help him. After a few months' trial it was considered undesirable to organise a survey on an extensive scale, and consequently the post of Superintendent was abolished in the same year, the Survey Department being limited to only the Assistant Superintendent for the examination of such specimens and localities as were especially brought to the notice of Government.

90. In 1876 His Highness' Government sent two students from Hyderabad to England to study geology and mining at the Royal School of Mines, London. They both returned to Hyderabad in 1289 Fasli (A.D. 1879), having obtained the diploma of Associate of the Royal School of Mines, and one of them the Murchison Medal for geology. As it has not been possible hitherto to establish a Geological Department on a proper footing, their services are at present being utilized in the Revenue Department. But a regular geological survey of the whole of His Highness' Dominions is under contemplation by Government, when the services of these gentlemen will be relegated to their proper sphere.

91. Information having been received from Mr. Blanford, of the Geological Survey of the Government of India, regarding the existence of coal in His Highness' Dominions, an exploring party was formed in 1280 Fasli (A.D. 1870), in order to examine the country by borings. In the next year, this establishment was placed under the charge of a Superintendent and an Assistant, and in 1283 Fasli (A.D. 1873) a coal viewer was appointed to assist him. In 1285 F. the establishment was reduced under the general re-organisation scheme, and a portion of the staff was left to start operations whenever it was necessary, while the remainder was engaged in various miscellaneous works, the Superintendent having been attached to the Public Works Department and the Assistant transferred to the Geological Survey.

92. In the year 1280 Fasli (A.D. 1870), a scheme for the construction of a line of Railway between Chanda and Hyderabad was submitted to Government and sanctioned. The preliminary survey of the line was first given over to two or more contractors successively, but, after the failure of the contractors, it was thought advisable to organise a permanent establishment to carry out the work departmentally, and consequently, in 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), the services of a Surveyor and Assistants were secured for the purpose. In the next year a Superintending and an Executive Engineer were appointed. The Survey operations having been completed, the post of the Superintending Engineer was abolished,

and the establishment was engaged in the survey of roads and the preparation of irrigation projects and other miscellaneous work.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

93. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), an office was created for the proper conduct of business connected with the regular forces of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, and a Secretary and Assistant were appointed to take charge of the office. The Secretary attended to all matters connected with expenses, enlistment, appointment, transfer, &c., and issued general orders passed by the Prime Minister in the Military Department.

94. There existed no separate office for business connected with the irregular troops. Petitions and rolls of enlistment were presented to the Prime Minister by *Kalamdan-Bar-dars*, who received them from the Military *Sarishtadars*. An officer, however, existed, who was charged with keeping the roll of establishment and investigating some other matters connected with the irregular army. A Military Secretary was appointed in 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), and in the following year the *Daftar* of *Mansabdars* was also placed under the Military Secretary.

95. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the *Daftar-i-Nazm Jamiat* was established to supervise, control and direct the enlistment and discharge of sepoys, as well as to exercise due vigilance to ensure the proper application of the money paid to *Jamadars* as salaries of the sepoys under them.

96. A separate office has existed since 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) for distributing the *Mansabs* of *Mansabdars*, and performing other duties connected with them. It was at first placed under the control of the Revenue Secretary to Government, and, in 1287 Fasli, was joined to the office of Military Secretary to Government, Irregular Troops.

#### PERSIAN PRIVATE SECRETARY.

97. In 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) the office of a Persian Private Secretary to the Prime Minister was established, and, in 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), the Private Secretary's office also

undertook duties connected with the Miscellaneous Department, which were till then discharged by the Revenue Secretary.

98. A Government Press for printing the Government Gazette, Rules, Circulars, and other orders of Government, has existed since

Government Press.

1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), under the control of the Revenue Secretary. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the Government Press was placed under the *Daftar-i-Mulki*, but towards the end of 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), it was placed under the supervision of the Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

99. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of Secretary to the

Secretary to Prime Minister  
in the Miscellaneous Department

Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department was created to transact official business connected with the Educational and Medical Departments and the Municipalities, which had been previously placed under the *Sadar-ul-Miham Muta-farrikat*. The duties of the new office were added to the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Revenue Department, and afterwards (in 1286 Fasli) to the office of the Persian Private Secretary.

#### RAILWAY.

100. In the year 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), when the work of constructing a Railway (between Shahabad in the Gulbarga district and Hyderabad) was started, a separate Secretary was appointed to keep accounts of the money received on account of Railway shares, and to pay the interest to the shareholders, as well as to answer their enquiries respecting shares and other matters connected with the Railway. The Railway Secretary's post was, however, abolished in 1288 Fasli, and the office was amalgamated with that of the Central Treasury.

#### SARFKHAS SECRETARY.

101. In 1279 Fasli, when his late Highness Afzal-ud-Dowlah

Sarfkhas Secretary

Bahadur's Sarfkhas talukas (privy purse estates) were transferred to the Divani management, an office under a Secretary was established for the purpose of carrying out the business connected with the Sarfkhas estate.

## APPENDIX.

### NOTIFICATION.

[REFERRED TO AT PAGE 95.]

WHEREAS it is the desire of the Government that the official business of every department of State should be conducted with due promptitude and efficiency, and that irregularities may not in future take place, the Government has appointed four *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, each of whom has been placed at the head and in charge of a department. It shall be the duty of every *Sadar-ul-Miham* to supervise and control his own department in a manner calculated to enhance the welfare and happiness of the people, and to reflect credit upon the State.

Accordingly four *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, each in charge of a department, have been appointed as follows :—

For the supervision of justice and other matters connected therewith.	}	Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.
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For the control of mat- ters connected with re- venue.	}	Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Baha- dur.
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For the control of mat- ters connected with po- lice.	}	Shamshir Jung Bahadur.
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For the control of mis- cellaneous matters.	}	Mir Yavur Ali, son of the late Sazavar Jung.
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The abovenamed *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices, on Wednesday, the 21st day of the current month.

In order to inform the public in what manner official business shall in future be conducted, and how applications shall be disposed of, the following paragraphs are published :—

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Adalat* shall have the power of supervision over all the Civil and Criminal Courts of Justice, and all Judicial *Majilis* (whether within the metropolis or in the *mufassil* Divani or Sarfkhas territories) as well as Stamp.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari* shall have the power of supervision of all matters connected with the administration of Land Revenue, Customs, and Abkari duties, as well as all other matters connected with Revenue.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Kotwali* shall have the power of supervision and control of the Police force, whether within the metropolis or the *mufassil* territories of the Divani and the Sarfkhas domains.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat* shall have the power of supervision and control of the Public Works, Educational, and Medical Departments, as well as all matters connected with the Municipalities of Hyderabad or Divani and Sarfkhas territories. He shall also regulate the collection of road cess.

All officers are hereby directed to communicate in future with their respective departments, and correspondence with the Government shall in future be forwarded through these departments.

Non-official persons also, having any business with the Government, shall apply to the various departments to which the business belongs.

The arrangements abovementioned having been made, it is the desire of the Government that official business should in future be conducted with facility and expedition. In order to secure this result it is necessary that persons having business with the Government, should know the proper channels through which applications should be made. The following rules are therefore promulgated for public information :—

I. Persons, having to prosecute any matters in Government office, shall submit their applications or petitions to such subordinate officers of the four departments abovementioned as are empowered to entertain such applications or petitions. If any officer, to whom an application is made, is not empowered to entertain the same, he shall return the application after having

recorded on it the fact of his not possessing the power to entertain it. Orders passed by subordinate officers shall be appealable to their superior officers, and finally to the Prime Minister.

II. No application shall be entertained by a superior officer, unless it is in the nature of appeal from the order of a subordinate officer to whom the application has already been submitted. When an appeal is thus made, it shall be necessary to file, with the petition of appeal, a copy of the application made to the subordinate officer, together with the order passed by him thereon.

III. In order to avoid difficulties in the conduct of departmental business and inconvenience to the public, all Government officers are directed to furnish copies of orders to persons desirous of appealing therefrom, without charging any fees.

IV. It is necessary, as far as possible, that applications should be made in person; but in cases where the applicants cannot present themselves without loss of time, applications may be received from agents, but in no case shall anonymous applications be paid attention to.

V. When order has once been passed by the Prime Minister on any application, no further application shall be made to him with regard to the same matter, unless some fresh and important matter makes reconsideration necessary.

VI. No application shall be made to the Prime Minister with regard to any matter which belongs to any of the subordinate departments, or with regard to which Courts of Justice have the power of passing final order.

The Government is convinced that, as the abovementioned *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, belonging to the influential nobility of this country, have willingly undertaken these responsibilities for the public good, they will discharge the duties with due energy, zeal, and perseverance calculated to reflect credit upon them; and that the subjects of this State, as well as other persons having business in this country, shall have full facilities for prosecuting their affairs through the channels hereby prescribed.

S. M.

(Initials of Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk).

Dated 6th Rajab, 1286 Hira.

## CHAPTER III.

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*Form of Administration in 1290 F.*





## CHAPTER III.

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### FORM OF ADMINISTRATION IN 1290 F.

1. It would not have been out of place here if I could have been able to give a sketch of the former administrations, under the several Prime
- Introductory

Ministers, Mushir-ul-Mulk Azam-ul-Omra Arastu Jáh, Mir Alam, Munir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Omra, Maharaja Chandu Lal, Raja Ram Bakhsh, and Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk, but any adequate treatment of the subject would carry me beyond the scope of the present work. I therefore postpone it to some future opportunity or leave it to better and abler hands. Suffice it here to say that before the present administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, G. O. S. I., D. O. L., LL. D., there was no regular or systematic form of Government, nor were there any separate departments for administration. Everything was in the hands of the Divan or the Minister without any system, organisation, constitution or regular form of administration. It was altogether a new idea, an element foreign to the old conservative mind of Hyderabad, to have any thing like an organised system of Government.

2. It is only under the present regime that we hear of the several departments being organised, and reforms carried out in the system of administration. Even in the first decade of the administration of Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, these reforms and reorganisations, which I am shortly to review, had not been fully developed, owing to many obstacles in the various phases of the State. Leaving aside all the minor reforms from the beginning of the present administration, i.e., from 1263 Fasli, although they paved the way for the more important and complete reorganisation which dates its origin in the administrative branch from 1274 F., when a board of administration or *Majlis Intizam-i-Malguzari* was established. In the executive branch it dates from

1275 Fasli, when the whole Divani territory was divided into districts for the purpose of revenue and judicial administration, called *Zilabandi*, after the model of the restored districts of Raichur and Naldrug, which were retransferred from the British administration on behalf of the Nizam-ul-Mulk to the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government in 1271 Fasli.

3. The Government was carried on by the Prime Minister, Divan, or Regent, in consultation with the Co-Regent, advised by the British Resident in important matters, and assisted by a Peishkar or Deputy Minister and 4 (or 5) Departmental Ministers or Heads of Departments. The administration is divided into 14 departments, namely :—

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Judicial.       | 8. Military.   |
| 2. Revenue.        | 9. Finance.  |
| 3. Police.         | 10. Post.  |
| 4. Public Works.   | 11. Railway (State) and<br>Telegraph.                |
| 5. Education.      | 12. Sarfkhas or His Highness'<br>privy purse estate. |
| 6. Medical.        | 13. Political.                                       |
| 7. Municipalities. | 14. Legal.   |

4. The first seven of the above 14 departments are under the control of separate Ministers (*Sadar-ul-Mihams*) who communicate directly with the Prime Minister or *Madar-ul-Miham* through the Secretaries to the Government. The four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are :—

(1) Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur having the charge of Judicial and Jail administration.

(2) Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur having the Revenue Department in all its branches under his charge.

(3) Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur in charge of the Police Department.

(4) Navvab Shahab Jung Bahadur who has charge of the Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments.

5. There is a *Semi Sadar-ul-Miham*, who acts as such without any official designation. I mean Navvab Ashja-ud-Dowlah Munir

Jung Bahadur in charge of the Irregular Military (*Jamadari*) Control Office (*Nazm-i-Jamat*).

The *Peishkar* or the Deputy Minister, Raja Rajaan Raja Narinder Bahadur, has also a share in the administration of the Irregular Troops, and discharges certain duties connected therewith. All other departments of the Government are under the immediate control of the Regent or Prime Minister, the Nawab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, who is the centre of all executive authority.

Government Secretariats

6. The Secretariat Departments under the Prime Minister are:—

1. Judicial and Police, one Secretary.
2. Revenue, one Secretary and one Assistant.
3. Public Works, one Secretary and three Assistants.
4. Military Irregular or *Jamadari*, one Secretary and one Assistant.
5. Military Reformed Troops, one Secretary and one Assistant.
6. Miscellaneous, one Secretary and one Assistant.
7. English Office, in which the Military Secretary and Assistant act as Private Secretary and Assistant.
8. Sarfkhas, one Secretary and one Assistant.
9. Political Office, one Mir Munshi.
10. Legal, one Secretary who also acts as the Civil Judge of the Suburban Court.

Besides these, the Finance or Account and Audit Department, Central Treasury, Mint, and Post Office are also under the direct charge of the Prime Minister (*Madar-ul-Miham*).

7. The Prime Minister has in his hands the patronage of the Civil, Military, and Public Works services. The power of the purse in respect to the public expenditure, with the exception of a few emergencies, as the appointment of some temporary writers, and the fixed contingency charges, is centred in the Government, by whom grants are made under the annual budget system on detailed estimates for each department.

Sanctioning of Departmental Budget resting with the Prime Minister.

8. The following is the list of	
Civil Administrative Staff.	Administrative Offices at headquarters during the year 1290 Fasli:—
The Regency .....	2 Co-Regents.
Ministry .....	{ 1 Prime Minister, one of the Regents. 1 Peishkar. 4 Departmental Ministers.
Government Secretariat...	8 Secretaries and 7 Assistants.
Political Office.....	1 Mir Munshi.
Departmental Ministers' Secretariats .....	6 Secretaries, and 5 Assistants.
Irregular Military Control Office .....	1 <i>Nazim</i> (or Controller of Military Accounts.)
Judicial .....	{ 5 High Court Judges and 1 Registrar. 1 Civil Judge and 3 Assistants. 1 Magistrate and 3 Assistants. 1 <i>Kazi</i> or Judge of the <i>Dar-ul-Kaza</i> . 1 Judge of Arabs Court. 4 Judges of Insolvency Court. 1 European Civil Judge for Suburbs, who is also legal Secretary to Government.
Customs .....	1 Collector and 3 Assistants.
Stamps.....	1 Superintendent and 2 Assistants.
Police .....	{ 1 Kotwal or the Police Commissioner for the City. 1 Chief Superintendent, and 1 Assistant and two Superintendents for the Suburbs.
Forests.....	1 Conservator of Forests.
Mint.....	1 Superintendent of Mint.
Education .....	{ 1 Director of Public Instruction. 7 Principals, Professors, &c., &c.
Account and Finance .....	{ 1 Accountant General, and 4 Assistants. 1 Treasury Officer and Secretary in Railway Department.
Jail .....	1 Superintendent of Central Jail.

Survey and Settlement ...	1 Commissioner, 1 Assistant, and 1 Superintendent of Boundary Disputes.
Inam Enquiry .....	1 Commissioner and 1 Assistant.
	{ 1 Superintending Engineer.
Public Works .....	{ 1 Executive Engineer, 2 Assistants, and 3 Supervisors.
	{ 1 Mechanical Engineer (attached to Workshops).
Medical .....	{ 7 Physicians.
	{ 1 Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum.
Municipal.....	{ 1 Commissioner and 3 Assistants.
	{ 1 Superintendent of Conservancy.
Abkari .....	{ 1 Talukdar or Collector for City and Suburbs.
	{ 1 Superintendent for Secunderabad.
Gazetteer Office .....	1 Compiler and 2 Assistants.
Census Office .....	1 Census Commissioner and 2 Assistants.
Postal Department .....	{ 1 Post Master General and 1 Assistant.
	{ 1 Post Master (City).

9. The centre of the Executive Administration in the Divani districts is the *Avval* or first talukdar, District Administrative Staff. in whom are lodged all the revenue, criminal, and civil powers. The Superintendent of Police, called *Muhtamim Kotwali*, is the right hand of the *Avval* talukdar. The ordinary Jails, while placed in the hands of his Judicial Assistant, called *Madadgar Adalat*, are under the general control of the talukdar as a Magistrate. A similar arrangement is carried out in the Department of Education, which I will describe in another chapter. The Department of Public Works, while placed under the immediate charge of the Executive Engineer, is under the talukdar's general control.

10. The first talukdar is the executive chief and administrator of the district committed to his Their Duties. charge and is supreme over everything and every one, even in the civil and criminal administration of the district. As District Magistrate he is also the head of the Department

of Criminal Justice, in which he is charged with the summary trial of all minor and serious crimes. In the former he passes his judgment, and in the latter he sends up his file of proceedings for confirmation of the sentence to the Divisional or Sadar talukdar. He has similar power in civil suits, the value or subject-matter of which exceeds Rs. 2,000. He, however, generally distributes and superintends the judicial work instead of performing a large share of it himself.

11. The first talukdar is assisted by second and third talukdars (*Duām* and *Siām*) having executive and judicial powers, and the Judicial Assistant (*Madadgar Adalat Zila*) who has judicial authority only. The *Muhtamim Kotwali Zila* or District Superintendent of Police, who is head of the Police in the district, confines his attention to Police administration and other kindred subjects. The tahsildars or taluka or sub-divisional officers combine revenue with their judicial functions and exercise in their own jurisdiction the delegated powers of the district officers, except in matters of Police duty, over which they have only judicial and no executive control. These compose the lowest official stratum in the district, except the village officers, Patels and Patwaris, upon whom the Executive Government can depend, and who are the agents of the superior executive officers in all departments.

12. Above the *Zila* talukdars are the Sadar talukdars or Divisional Commissioners. Their duties are principally those of supervision over the executive branch, especially in the Revenue Department. They exercise control over the talukdar's proceedings. They have two assistants, each in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. As divisional judicial officers they hear appeals from the decisions of the first, second, and third talukdars in revenue summary cases, civil suits, and criminal cases. They also decide criminal cases referred to by the District Magistrates as a Court of Sessions, but without a fresh trial and without jury or assessors. In revenue matters the Sadar talukdars are in their turn subject to the orders of the Revenue Minister or *Sadar-ul-Muham Malguzari*; in the administration of Justice and Jail Department they are subject to the Judicial Minister, *Sadar-ul-Muham Adalat*, but in criminal and civil cases the appeal against

their decisions lies to the High Court or *Majlis Aliya Adalat*. In other executive matters they are directly under Government.

13. The revenue of Hyderabad proper or the Divani Districts is derived from the following principal sources:—The Land Revenue, the Abkari or Excise on Spirits and Intoxicating Drugs, Forest, Stamps, and Customs. Of these, the Land Revenue, Abkari and Stamps, are partly managed by the district talukdars and their establishments. The Customs of the frontier and the town-duty and the Abkari of the City of Hyderabad and Government forests are under special departments. These special departments are under the *Talukdar Abkari* (Abkari Collector), *Muhtamim Chubina* (Conservator of Forests), and *Talukdar Karorgiri wa Sayer Sarhaddat* (Customs Collector). The district talukdars are controlled by the Sadar talukdars, who, as well as Collectors of Customs, Abkari, and the Conservator of Forests, are under the Revenue Minister (*Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*).

The Survey and Settlement Department is nominally under the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham*, and has a staff of Commissioner, Superintendents of Survey, Deputy Superintendents, Assistants, and Sub-Assistants.

The *Inam* Department is managed by one *Muhtamim*, who is under the Revenue Minister, but it is under contemplation to add two more officers, and the Department is to be transformed into a *Majlis* or Board of *Inam* Commission.

Judicial Organisation. 14. The judicial organisation of the Hyderabad Government is as follows:—

(1) High Court Judges or <i>Arkan Majlis Aliya Adalat</i> ...	6
(2) Divisional Judicial Assistants or <i>Madadgaran Sadar Adalat Asmat</i> .....	5
(3) District Judicial Assistants or <i>Madadgaran Adalat Azla</i> .....	17
(4) City Civil Judge with Assistants or <i>Nazim Adalat Divani Balda</i> and his <i>Naiibs</i> .....	4
(5) City Magistrate or <i>Nazim Adalat Faydari Balda</i> with Assistants, .....	4



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (6) Suburban Court Judge .....                                     | 1 |
| (7) Judge of <i>Kazi's</i> Court or <i>Nazim Dar-ul-Kaza</i> ..... | 1 |
| (8) Judge of the Arab Court or <i>Nazim Kazaya-i-Arub</i> .....    | 1 |

The functions of the High Court Judges and the several judicial Assistants are exclusively judicial, and include both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

The others have either civil or criminal jurisdiction as appears from their designations.

Executive and Judicial Staff  
in the *Mufassil*

15. The following are the Executive and Judicial Offices in the *mufassil* of Hyderabad territories:—

Each division is administered by a Sadar talukdar with two assistants in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. A Divisional Police Officer, an Executive Engineer, and a Medical Officer is attached to the Sadar talukdar's headquarters, as well as an Educational Inspector.

In every district at headquarters there is a first talukdar, one or two second talukdars, and a third talukdar, a Judicial Assistant, a District Superintendent of Police, an Assistant Engineer and a Municipal Inspector; a Public Treasury, a Jail, a School, and a Post Office.

In the interior of Districts. In the interior of each district there are several tahsildars, each over a tahsil or taluka, and Police Officers.

Almost every village has a complete staff of village officers, viz., one Patwari, two Patels, Revenue and Police, a *Setsindhi*, a *Talari*, a *Neri* (in Telingana), and a *Dheir*.

16. Hyderabad, the Capital of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, has a special organisation of its own. Civil suits above a certain amount, as well as criminal cases of the Sessions trials, are tried under the original jurisdiction of the *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Court of Judicature. There is a *Kazi's* Court, which confines itself to matrimonial suits and has only a local jurisdiction, besides a Civil Court called *Adalat Divani Khord* with a *Nazim*

and three assistants and a City Magistrate's Court called *Faujdar Khord* with a Magistrate and three deputies. A separate establishment of Police for the *Andarun-i-Balda* (interior of the City) is under the orders of a Kotwal, Commissioner of Police, which is a highly responsible post. The Police for the City Suburbs or *Berun-i-Balda* is under charge of a Chief Superintendent of Police. In revenue matters the City with its Suburbs forms part of no district. The customs or town-duty levied on the products of the country, and the frontier duty upon the imports not paid at the frontier, are under the Customs Collector. Mint, Stamp and Post Offices are under the charge of their respective heads. The affairs of the Municipality and registration of sale deeds are managed by the Municipal Department under the Miscellaneous Minister. But it is under contemplation to appoint a Municipal Board and a Municipal Commissioner shortly for the City. The central treasury in the City is immediately under the Minister. The opium shop in the City are under the City Kotwal. No liquor shops are allowed in the City. The Abkari Department for the Suburbs, Residency Bazaar and Secunderabad is under the Abkari Collector.

17. In regard to the administration of Civil Justice the Hyderabad *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Civil Administration Court exercises an appellate, a legal and equitable jurisdiction. It has also original jurisdiction within the City (*Andarun* and *Berun*) limits in civil suits over a certain amount of the suit. Below the High Court are Divisional Commissioners and their assistants, the District Officers or first talukdars, their assistants, second and third talukdars and tahsildars in the *mufassil*; and all the City Civil, Criminal, Insolvency and *Dar-ul-Kaza* Courts, except the Suburban Court.

The jurisdiction of a first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant extends to all original suits cognizable by a Civil Court.

The jurisdiction of a second talukdar extends to all suits in which the amount of or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed 2,000 Rupees.

The third talukdar has jurisdiction above Rs. 300, not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

The tahsildar tries all civil suits up to Rupees 300.

Appeal from the tahsildar's decisions lies to the first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant. The appeal from the third, second and first talukdars, including his Judicial Assistant, lies to the Divisional Court.

Appeal from the decisions of *Sadar Adalats* or Divisional Courts and against the City Civil Court and *Dar-ul-Kaza* lies to the High Court.

There is no appeal against the orders of the High Court.

The appeal from the orders of the Suburban Court lies direct to the Government.

The decisions of the several courts in cases of cash transactions are final to a certain extent. They are as follows:—

First talukdars .....	Rs.	300
Sadar talukdars.....	,,	1,000
City Civil Court .....	,,	300

18. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Divisional Courts, the District Courts of the first, second and third talukdars, and tahsildars, and in the City by the City Magistrate. The Customs Officers, First talukdar, his Judicial Assistant, *Muhtamim* of a custom house, and *Amin* (Inspector) are entrusted with criminal powers for certain offences relating to the breach of Customs rules and smuggling of the duty.

The High Court in its original side tries by a single judge all original cases separately specified. They are committed to it directly by the Police. Such cases are not tried first by the City Magistrate. On its appellate side the High Court, by a bench of two or more judges, disposes of appeals from the convictions of the City Magistrate and the Divisional Courts. It has no power to revise, upon reference from the Divisional Courts or Magistrate, the decision of inferior courts, when in error upon point of law or procedure. This duty is in the jurisdiction of the Judicial Minister, the *Sadarul-Miham-i-Adalat*. But it confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by the Divisional Courts.

19. The District and Divisional Courts are presided over by a single judge, who is either the first talukdar or Sadar talukdar or their Judicial Assistants, both of equal powers. There are no juries or assessors in the Sessions Courts. The powers of the Magistrates are as follow :—

Tahsildars .....	Six months' imprisonment, 150 Rupees fine and twelve stripes.
Third Talukdars.....	One year's imprisonment, 300 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
Second Talukdars .....	Two years' imprisonment, 500 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
First Talukdars .....	Four years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
Sadar Talukdars.....	Ten years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
High Court, Original Side.	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine and 39 stripes.
High Court, as Court of Reference.....	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine and 39 stripes.
City Magistrate .....	Three years' imprisonment, 500 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
Assistant City Magistrate.	One year's imprisonment, 300 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
<i>Amins</i> of Customs .....	One month's imprisonment and 5 Rupees fine.
<i>Muhtamims</i> of Customs...	Three months' imprisonment and 10 Rupees fine.
Talukdar of Customs.....	Four years' imprisonment and 1,000 Rupees fine.

20. Appeals from the tahsildar's decisions in criminal cases lie to the first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant. The appeals from the third, second, and first talukdars lie to the Divisional Courts. Appeals against the decisions of the Divisional Courts, City Magistrate's Court, and talukdar of Customs Court lie to the High Court. Appeals against the decisions of the Customs *Amins* lie to the

*Muhtamim*, and that against the decisions of the latter to the Customs Collector.

21. The Jail Department is administered by the Judicial Minister. The District Judicial Assistants to the first talukdars are in charge of the district Jails. They have a *Darogha* under them in each district. There are 16 district jails. In the City there are five jails, four for the City and one as a central jail, under a Superintendent.

22. The Police consists of two distinct forces, the general and the village Police. The former is divided into several grades. The members of this force, beginning as *Javans* or constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 7 or 8, have the opportunity of rising by steadiness and smartness to the rank of *Dafadar* or *Jamador*, head constable, chief constable, and in a few cases of an *Amin* or Inspector. The last-mentioned class of officers receive a monthly salary varying from 60 to 100 Rupees. It has not been the policy or wish of the Government to give the general Police a military character, or to subject them to military discipline or training. For this reason a portion only of the entire force is furnished with arms, to whom the duty of guarding Jails and escorting prisoners and treasure is allotted. Even from them but a slight knowledge of drill and elementary acquaintance with the use of their weapons are required. The more purely Police functions are discharged equally by members, both of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force. The total strength of the general Police of all grades at the close of 1289 F. amounted to 14,055, of whom 3,250 are employed in the metropolis, and 10,805 in the districts. The strength of the Police in different districts is determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the character of the people, and the proximity of the important Jagirs. This amount excludes the Sarfkhass Police force. The mounted Police force numbers 458, which is included in the above figure. The whole Police force have lately undergone reduction in numbers on the ground of economy.

23. The Divani territory being divided into five divisions, the administration of Police in each division, subject to the general control exercised

by Government through the Police Minister, is vested in the *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Superintendents of Police. In each district the executive management of the Police is chiefly under the control and direction of the *Muhtamim* or District Superintendent of Police, though the Magistrate of the district has also a voice upon some points. The Superintendent of Police is invested with magisterial powers, but his jurisdiction is limited to departmental offences. Similar powers are conferred upon the Divisional Superintendents. The Superintendents also exercise magisterial powers in the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the conduct of proceedings preliminary to trials. The Police sub-division (*taluka*) of a district is the same as the sub-division for revenue purposes (*taluka* or *tahsil*). The officer in charge of the sub-division is styled *Amin*. Though holding a position subordinate to the *tahsildar*, in his judicial capacity, the *Amin* is, so far as the executive management of the Police force stationed in the sub-division is concerned, directly subordinate to the *Muhtamim Kotwali* or the Superintendent of Police.

24. The general Police force allotted to each sub-division is divided into a number of outposts, each  
 The Police *Jawk*. party (*jawk*) being placed under the control of a *Dafadar* or *Jamadar*. The members of each *jawk* or Police guard move about from village to village within the limits of their charge, and thus a regular system of patrol is maintained throughout each Divani district of His Highness' Dominions.

25. The village Police are subject to the control and direc-  
 Village Police. tion of the revenue authorities of their respective *talukas* and districts. The special duty of the village Police is to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within the village limits. In each village there is a Police Patel responsible for the performance of the police duties of the village. There is one *Set-sindhi* for every fifty houses in each village. He is the village watchman and is subordinate to the Police Patel. There are generally two Patels in a village; one of whom has the charge of revenue and the other of the Police administration. The village Police, being the servants of the village community, used to receive certain perquisites from the members of the village in the

shape of corn at each harvest. These have however been commuted for cash payments provided from the village service fund. They are also paid by Government in cash. The village watchman is the eyes and ears of the State in all criminal matters. To him the district Police look for information, and without his aid few offences would be traced out, and justice but seldom be vindicated. The Police Patel is bound to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime, and all matters connected with the village, the police, and the health and general condition of the community in his village. The village Police were paid through the revenue officers, but it has been lately proposed to pay them through their own officers.

26. The revenue administration of the Divani districts is carried on under the supervision of the Revenue Administration. Government by the Revenue Minister (*Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*), and the following officers under him:—Five Commissioners or Sadar talukdars, 16 first talukdars of the districts and 1 *Amaldar* of a sub-district, 21 second talukdars, 17 third talukdars, and 105 tahsildars and Naib tahsildars. On an average a district contains about 6 talukas, each of which contains at an average 131 Government villages.

27. Each village has its regular complement of officers, who are usually *Watandars* or hereditary village officers. The officers, on whose services Government is mainly dependent, consist of the Patels, who are generally two in each village, one for revenue and the other for police purposes; the Patwari who is the clerk and accountant; the *Talári* who is the village peon for collection purposes; a *Setsindhi* for every 50 houses in the village as a watchman; and a *Neri* in the Telingana villages, who has the charge of irrigational works; and a *Dherr*, a man of low caste employed as a watchman, messenger and *Begari* in the village establishment. These village officers are paid by Government and the village community. The Patels and Patwaris get their remunerations for revenue realized at a certain fixed scale and besides are paid at the rate of 2 pies each out of one anna from the village service fund. Each *Talári* and *Setsindhi* gets 24 Rupees, and a *Neri* 36 Rupees *per annum* from

the Government. The *Talári* also shares 2 pies per anna of the village service fund. The *Dheir* gets 4 pies out of the one anna cess of the service fund. Every occupant of fields is given a separate receipt book, called *Chaupri*, or *Paoti*, in which the total amount of his holding is entered, and the Patwari is bound under heavy penalties to record in it the sums he has paid.

28. The annual *Jamabandi* is made out each year, irrespective of the crops standing or removed. As  
*Jamabands.* there are a good many unoccupied lands, especially in the Telingana, the *Jamabandi* system, where the regular revenue survey and settlement are not carried out, is not, as far as Government interests are concerned, a very satisfactory business. It is made out by deducting the lands given up this year from the *Jamabandi* of the last year, and adding thereto lands taken up. This makes the gross rent-roll. But it is divided into annual remissions, owing to the vicissitudes of the season and the net demand. As there is no proper check to the amount of annual remissions, the fields for which remission is made cannot be pointed out at the spot. This *Jamabandi* system brings the *Nazims*, or the first, second and third talukdars in annual contact with each or most of the villages in their charge, and enables them to judge of the village wants and requirements.

29. Over each taluka or tahsil there is an officer termed  
 Taluka or Tahsil tahsildar, whose salary varies from Rs. 80  
*per mensem* to Rs. 175. The tahsildar is responsible for the treasury business of his tahsil. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages, and that the village accounts are duly kept, and that the occupants get their payments duly receipted, that the boundary marks are kept in proper repair, and, in fact, that the village officers do their work properly. The system is entirely one of check and percentage examination. A certain number of villages is apportioned to the several members of the tahsildar's establishment, and placed under their supervision; it is his business to see by personal examination that they do their work.

30. Besides superintending the realization of the land revenue,  
 Other Branches of Revenue the duties of administering the excise  
 Department. (Abkari), supervising the stamp revenue,



district forest revenue, road cess and village service fund devolve in each district upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

31. The Inam Enquiry Department is under the charge of one Inam Commissioner and two Assistants. The Inam Department is under the Revenue Minister. In the districts it is administered by the first talukdars, who are directly under the Inam Commissioner in this branch of the Revenue Department.

32. The Customs Department is administered by a Custom Collector under the Revenue Minister. There are two assistants under him and a third one who looks after the city custom-house.

There are 7 Custom-houses at the frontiers and railway stations, and 7 in the various cantonments. The number of *Petas* is 21, of *Chaukis* 234, and of *Nakas* 1,562. Besides there are two Custom-houses in the City and Suburbs and 21 Bazaars.

The Staff for collection consists of:—

One Second Talukdar for the City.

Two *Muhtamims*.

Twenty-three *Amins*.

Four hundred and ten *Karkuns* on *Chaukis*.

Six hundred and ten *Navisindas*.

The Staff for supervision is composed of:—

One First Talukdar.

Two Assistants.

Seven *Muhtamims*.

Two Jamadars.

One *Amin*.

Twelve *Sadar Daroghas*.

One hundred and five *Daroghas*.

33. There are two Ex-Officio Settlement Commissioners, their substantive appointments being Secretary to Government and Revenue Commissioner, one Assistant Settlement Commissioner, two Survey and Settlement Superintendents, two Deputy Superintendents, thirteen Assistants and thirteen Sub-Assistants to the Survey and Settlement Superintendents.

The Demarcation Department for the purpose of disposing of boundary disputes between Jagir and *Khalisa* villages where there are no Survey operations is composed of one Superintendent of Demarcation, seven Assistants and two Sub-Assistants.

34. The Forest Department is divided into two branches.  
 Forest One is administered by the district officers in the Revenue Department and have no separate agency for it. The other is administered by a Conservator of Forest under the Revenue Minister. There is a Superintendent of Railway Forest under the Conservator and 6 *Daroghas* and the same number of Deputy *Daroghas*.

35. The Stamp Office for the purpose of impressing judicial and non-judicial stamps for His Highness' Government, some Jagirdars, the Residency Court, Berar, and Postage Stamps for His Highness' Government, is administered by a Superintendent of Stamps provided with two Assistants.

36. The Abkari Department of the districts is administered by the district officers, except for the City, Suburbs and Secunderabad, which is under a talukdar or Abkari Collector directly under the Revenue Minister. The Collector has an Abkari Superintendent under him for Secunderabad and Bolarum.

37. The Irrigation Department under the revenue authorities, apart from the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department, is administered by the divisional and district officers under the Revenue Minister. There are two Divisional Assistants and four District Assistants for the Telingana country. There is a separate Assistant Secretary for the irrigation works attached to the office of the Revenue Minister.

38. The Control of the Educational Department, excluding the Medical and Engineering College, is vested in a *Nazim Talimat* or Director of Public Instruction under the Miscellaneous Minister. There are five Inspectors of Schools under the *Nazim*, one for each division. There is one college in the Hyderabad City and twelve

other schools. The number of schools in the districts is 149, making a total of 162 for the whole Divani territory. Out of the above 162 institutions, there is one college; 3 English, 19 Telgu, 35 Mahratti and 105 Persian schools. The Educational Staff consists of:—

- 2 Principals.
- 2 Professors.
- 140 Masters.
- 50 Assistant Masters.
- 21 Teachers.

39. The Civil Medical Department is under the charge of the Miscellaneous Minister acting under the orders of the Government. The Department consists of the Residency Surgeon, who is the administrative head of the Department, an Inspector of Dispensaries, called *Nazim Davakhanajat*, 40 Hakims, 30 Dressers and 30 Vaccinators.

The number of Medical Institutions is as follow:—

- 1 Medical School.
- 1 Medical Store.
- 27 Taluka Dispensaries.
- 16 District Dispensaries.
- 7 City Dispensaries including a Lunatic Asylum.

40. The Department of Public Works is administered by the Government through the Miscellaneous Minister, and the Superintending Engineer acts also as the Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Public Works Department.

The Executive Staff of the Public Works Department proper consists of:—

- 1 Superintending Engineer.
- 7 Executive Engineers.
- 10 Assistant Engineers.
- 18 Supervisors.

41. There are four other departments allied with the Public Works Department, but administered directly by the Government. They are as follows:—

Departments allied to P.  
W. D.

Chanda Railway Survey.  
 Coal-field and Geological.  
 Workshop and Stores.  
 Engineering College.

The following is the strength of the establishment under each of the allied departments :—

*Chanda Railway Survey.*

- 1 Superintending Engineer. (*Vacant.*)
- 3 Assistant Engineers.
- 2 Assistants on Probation.
- 3 Supervisors.

*Geological and Coal-fields.*

- 1 Coal Viewer. (*Vacant.*)
- 1 Geologist. (*Vacant.*)
- 1 Borer.

*Workshop and Stores.*

- 1 Mechanical Engineer.

*Engineering College.*

- 1 Principal.
- 1 Vice-Principal.
- 1 Head Master.
- 1 Assistant Master.

42. The services of the Engineers are also utilized in addition to their legitimate duties. Questions of various kinds connected with Meteorology, Trigonometrical Survey, identification of Bench marks, &c., come up for enquiry before His Highness' Government or are addressed to it by the British Government. Work is thus found for officers who happen to be unemployed for the time in their own special department. The Coal-fields, Geological and Chanda Railway Survey Establishments are deputed to other kinds of works, when there is no work in progress in connection with these Departments.

Extra Duties of Engineers.

43. The Municipal Department is administered by the Miscellaneous Minister under the Government. Although the Department has an Municipality.

establishment of its own, it is considered a part of the Public Works Department. The Superintending Engineer acts also as Superintendent for Municipalities.

There is a Municipal Commissioner for the City and its Suburbs, with an Assistant, two Municipal Engineers 12 Sanitary Inspectors, 11 Amins and 8 Assistant Amins. There is also a Registrar for the deeds and a *Nazul* Superintendent attached to the City Municipal Department.

In the districts there are 16 Municipal Committees and the same number of Municipal Inspectors.

44. The Postal Department is directly under the Government.

Post Office                      There is one Post-Master General for the Divani territory assisted by 4 Assistants. There is one Post Office in the City, 16 in the districts at headquarters, and 97 in talukas. Besides this there are 58 village Post Offices.

The following Statements, marked A, B, C, D and E, show, in a tabular form, the various departments, their strength, powers, duties, grades and salaries at the end of 1290 F.:—

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STATEMENTS.

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A.

## ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

## GOVERNMENT SECRETARIATS AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Judicial and Police.	Revenue.	Public Works Department.	Military (Reformed Troops).	Military (other Troops) and Mansab Allowances.	Political Office.	English Office.	Miscellaneous.	Sarkhas.	Account and Mint Dept.	Post Office.	Govt. Printing Press.											
Secretary.	No.	Assistants. <div>Irrigation Branch. General Branch. Financial Branch P. Works Ac- counts.</div>	Secretary.	Secretary.	Irregular Troops and Mansab.	Secretary.	Private Secretary.	Assistant.	Miscellaneous and Persian Private Secretary.	Secretary.	Assistant.	Accountant General.	Central Treasury Officer.	Superintendent of Mint.	Post-Master General.	Superintendent.	Pay.					
	Pay.		No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.				
No.	Pay.		1,200	1	1	400	1	500	1	368-8-0	1	900	1	600	1	200	1	900	1	1,000	1	800

MINISTERIAL OR HEAD DEPARTMENTS.										POST OFFICE.																			
Judicial.	Revenue.			Police.			Miscellaneous.			Number of Post Offices.	Grades and Salaries.					In City.	In Districts.	In Talukas.	Village Post Offices.	Post-Master General.	Inspectors.	Post-Master Genl.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Sub-Post-Masters.	Grades and Salaries.	
	Revenue Minister.	Secretary.	First Assistant.	Second Assistant.	Asst. Irrigation, Department.	Assistant Secretary.	Police Minister.	Secretary.	Assistant.		Miscellaneous Minister.	Secretary and Superintendent Engineer.	Assistant Secretary.	Secretary and Director of Public Instruction.	Medical & Miscellaneous.														
Secretary.	Pay.	1,500	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant.	Pay.	500	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Revenue Minister.	Pay.	1,500	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary.	Pay.	1,500	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
First Assistant.	Pay.	300	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second Assistant.	Pay.	250	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asst. Irrigation, Department.	Pay.	400	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Police Minister.	Pay.	...	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary.	Pay.	300	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant.	Pay.	400	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Minister.	Pay.	...	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary and Superintendent Engineer.	Pay.	1,000	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary.	Pay.	700	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary and Director of Public Instruction.	Pay.	500	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical & Miscellaneous.	Pay.	368.8	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In City.	Pay.	1	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In Districts.	Pay.	16	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
In Talukas.	Pay.	97	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Village Post Offices.	Pay.	58	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Post-Master General.	Pay.	1	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspectors.	Pay.	4	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Post-Master Genl.	Pay.	1,000	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
First Grade.	Pay.	200	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second Grade.	Pay.	175	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
First Grade.	Pay.	150	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second Grade.	Pay.	125	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
First Grade.	Pay.	75	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second Grade.	Pay.	50	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
First Grade.	Pay.	20	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second Grade.	Pay.	15	1	No.	1	200	300	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



**B.**

JUDICIAL.

(Divani.

*Under the Charge of Nawwab Bashir-ud-Dowlah*

(EXCEPT SUBURBAN

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND MAGISTRATES.		POWERS OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.		NUMBER
In Districts.		In City.		In Dis-
Tahsildars' Courts.		Ordinary Criminal Courts.	Customs Depart- ment Criminal Courts.	
Third Tahsildars' Courts.				
Second Tahsildars' Courts.				
First Tahsildars and Judicial Assist- ants' Courts.				
Sadr Adalat or Divisional Courts.				
Total.				
City Magistrate's Court.				
High Court, Original Side and Appel- late.				
Total.				
Grand Total.				
No. of Magistrates(excluding Police Patels).				
Police Patels.				
Tahsildars.				
Third Tahsildars.				
Second Tahsildars.				
First Tahsildars and Judicial Assist- ants.				
Sadr. Tahsildars and Judicial Assist- ants.				
City Magistrate, Hyderabad.				
Assistant City Magistrates.				
Original side.			High Court.	
Appellate side.				
Amins of Customs Department.				
Muharrims of Customs Depart- ment.				
Second Tahsildar of Customs.				
First Tahsildar of Customs.				
Tahsildars' Courts.				
Third Tahsildars' Courts.				
Second Tahsildars' Courts.				

## GRADES AND

## MAGISTRATES AND JUDGES EXERCISING

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT.

*Districts.)*

*Bahadur, Judicial Minister.*

COURT).

COURT).		OF CIVIL COURTS AND JUDGES.		POWERS OF THE CIVIL COURTS.		NUMBER OF JAILS.		JAIL OFFICERS.	
districts.		In the City.		In Districts.		In the City.			
17	First Talukdars' and Judicial Assistants' Courts.								
5	Sadr Adalats or Divisional Courts.								
186	Total.								
1	Suburban Court of Judicature.								
1	City Civil Court.								
1	Kazi's Court.								
1	Arab Court.								
1	Insolvency Court.								
1	High Court.								
6	Total.								
172	Total Number of Courts.								
203	Total Number of Judges.								
	Tahsildars.								
	Third Talukdars.								
	Second Talukdars.								
	First Talukdars and Judicial Assistants.								
	Above Rs. 2,000 and Appeals.								
	Hear Appeals.								
	Up to 2,000 Rs. Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.								
	Up to Rs. 1,000.								
	Up to Rs. 2,000.								
	Arab disputes.								
	Inheritance and Matrimonial Suits								
	Insolvency cases.								
	Above Rs. 2,000.								
	Appeals.								
17									
5									
22									
146									
1,228									
1,875	Total.								

### SALARIES.

ONLY JUDICIAL POWERS.						Jails.																	
Court.				Majlis Tasfiya-i-Sahvan or Insol. vency Court.		High Court.			Dis-tricts.		City.												
Judges.																							
Third grade.		Arab Court Judge.		Kazi.		Mir Majlis.		Arkan or Members.		Mir Majlis or Chief Judge.		Rakams or Judges.		Munfi or Law Off. cer.		Daroghas.		Muhtamins.		Assistant.		Daroghas.	
150	500	500	Draws no Salary.	Deputed from other Departments and receive their for-mer salaries.		1,200	610	500	35	800	100	50											



## GRADES AND SALARIES

[illegible]